THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES
FROM 1780 TO 1860.

On presenting our subscribers with a Map of the United States we think it not inopportune to give a slight sketch of the wonderful development of the United States in population and power during the interval which elapsed between 1780 and 1860. In that period the thirteen settlements of the Atlantic seaboard, sparsely peopled by three millions of human beings, have expanded into thirty-four sovereign States and eight organised Territories, covering the whole surface of the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the southern boundary of British America to the northern boundary of Mexico. The present year has seen that immense Confederation rent asunder by the people of the Slaveholding States, and at this moment the Federal Government, representing the ideas and interests of the Northern States, are waging a war to "reconstruct" the pre-existing Union. Whether the Washington Government will succeed in reuniting the two sections of the great Republic under one Government depends on the fortunes of the civil war now being prosecuted by it against the "insurrectionists." But, whether the seceding States eventually gain a recognition of their independence or not, the colossal development of the Confederation of the United States in the fourscore years which have elapsed since 1780 must long arrest the attention and challenge the admiration of mankind.

The original thirteen colonies which threw off their allegiance to Great Britain, and formed the primary articles of Confederation, and afterwards the existing constitution of the United States, were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. To these were added, in 1791, Vermont, separated from New York; in 1792, Kentucky, from Virginia; in 1796, Tennessee, from North Carolina; in 1802, Ohio, from the North-West Territory; in 1812, Louisiana, from the Territory of that name, purchased from France; in 1816, Indiana, from the North-West Territory; in 1817, Mississippi, from the Georgia Cession; in 1818, Illinois, from the North-West Territory; in 1819, Alabama, from the Georgia Cession; in 1820, Maine, separated from Massachusetts; in 1821, Missouri, set off from the Louisiana purchase, and concerning whose admission as a Slave State the first great sectional struggle between the Slaveholding and Non-Slaveholding States took place; in 1836, Arkansas; in 1837, Michigan; in 1845, Florida (from territory purchased from Spain); in the same year Texas, formerly a province of Mexico, and concerning whose admission into the Union as a Slave State the second conflict between the Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery parties took place; in 1846, Iowa; in 1848, Wisconsin; in 1850, California (conquered from Mexico), and whose admission into the Union as a Free-Labour State was strongly opposed by the extreme South; in 1858, Minnesota; in 1859, Oregon. Oregon constituted the thirty-third State of the Union, and was, strictly speaking, the last State admitted into the Union before the commencement of the present revolution. Since the secession of several States, and the withdrawal of their senators and representatives from Congress, the Act admitting Kansas as the twentieth Free-Labour State of the Union has become law. It was for ascendancy in this late territory of Kansas that the same two sections of the country fought so bitterly for five years (1854-9). The victory remained with the

EPSOM RACES: THE DERBY—WAITING FOR THE START.—SEE PAGE 509.

Free-soilers. Kansas adopted an Anti-Slavery Constitution, but the Pro-Slavery party were able to postpone her admission into the Union until after the withdrawal of a large portion of their representatives from Congress.

A few words as to the Territories. Utah is the home of the Mormon community. New Mexico is an elevated, and for the most part sterile, region ceded to the United States by Mexico at the close of the Mexican War. Indian Territory is the reserve, where the Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws, and other domesticated tribes of Indians are settled. Of Nebraska, Washington, and Dakotah Territories there is nothing special to remark. Colorado and Nevada were organised only so recently as a few months ago. The latter is rendered famous by being the seat of the Washoe silver-mines, and contains the beautiful Carson Valley, which lies at the foot of the Sierra Nevada. The district of Columbia, surrounded by Virginia and Maryland, contains the city of Washington, and is governed directly by Congress.

Population has multiplied even faster than States and Territories. The population of the United States in 1780 was commonly estimated at 3,000,000, of whom half a million were slaves. The first Census of the United States was taken in 1790, and it has since been renewed at each successive decennial period. We present the main results of the population returns of the successive Censuses in schedules :—

Date.	Aggregate of Population.	Percentage of Increase.	Slaves.
1790	3,929,328	..	697,897
1800	5,309,758	26	896,849
1810	7,239,903	28	1,191,364
1820	9,638,166	33	1,538,064
1830	12,858,670	29	2,009,050
1840	17,063,353	31	2,487,355
1850	23,191,918	36	3,204,313
1860	31,429,891	35	3,952,801

The following official table, just issued from the Census Department at Washington, exhibits the population of the several States in 1860 :—

	Population.
THE EASTERN OR NEW ENGLAND STATES :—	
Maine	628,276
New Hampshire	326,072
Vermont	315,116
Massachusetts	1,231,065
Rhode Island	174,621
Connecticut	460,151
MIDDLE STATES :—	
New York	3,887,542
New Jersey	672,031
Delaware*	112,218
Pennsylvania	2,906,370
NORTH-WESTERN STATES :—	
Ohio	2,339,599
Michigan	749,112
Indiana	1,350,479
Illinois	1,711,753
Wisconsin	775,873
Iowa	674,948
Minnesota	162,022
Kansas	107,110
PACIFIC STATES :—	
California	380,015
Oregon	52,464
THE TERRITORIES :—	
Colorado	34,197
Dakotah	4,839
Nebraska	28,842
Nevada	6,857
New Mexico	93,541
Utah	40,295
Washington	11,578
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	75,075

SOUTHERN STATES.	Free.	Slave.	Total.
Maryland	599,846	87,188	687,034
Virginia	1,105,196	420,857	1,496,053
Kentucky	930,223	225,490	1,155,713
Missouri	1,058,352	114,965	1,173,317
North Carolina	661,586	331,081	992,667
Tennessee	834,063	275,784	1,109,847
Arkansas	324,323	111,104	435,427
South Carolina	301,271	402,541	703,812
Georgia	596,097	462,230	1,057,327
Florida	78,686	61,753	140,439
Alabama	529,164	435,132	964,296
Mississippi	354,699	436,696	791,395
Louisiana	376,913	332,520	709,433
Texas	420,651	180,388	601,039

The predominant interest of the United States, both North and South, is agriculture and the raising of live stock. In the North the grains and fruits of the north temperate latitudes prevail. In the South cotton, tobacco, rice, and sugar, are the great staples: but little wheat is grown south of Tennessee and Missouri. The mineral wealth of the United States is enormous, but little developed in comparison with its resources. The chief mining States are Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, Missouri, and California. The principal manufacturing States are Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. New York city and State rank highest in commercial importance. The seaboard States of the New England group are largely engaged in ship-building and deep-sea fisheries. The tobacco and slave-breeding States are Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and North Carolina. The cotton, rice, and sugar region includes South Carolina, the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, and south-western Tennessee. The agricultural resources of California are more valuable than her mines, and are hardly to be surpassed in any quarter of the globe.

* This State contains a few hundred slaves.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the late Right Hon. Jane Baroness Audley, relict of the late Lord Audley, has only just been proved in the London Court. The grant, bearing date the 22nd ultimo, was administered to by her daughters, the Hon. Ladies Jane Elizabeth and Susan Tuchet, who are nominated joint executrixes. This will contains simply one bequest, which is in favour of her Ladyship's two above-mentioned daughters, to whom she leaves the whole of her disposable property. It bears date in 1854, and was attested by Commander J. A. Meade, R.N., Dover, and J. Robson, Castle-street, Leicester-square. The family is of very ancient descent, passing over from Normandy with the Conqueror to this country, in which their ancestors early acquired distinction and were elevated to high rank, even so far back as the reign of Edward III.

The will of Herbert Coleridge, Esq., of Chester-place, Regent's Park, and of Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, was proved in the London Court on the 25th ult. The executors nominated are John Duke Coleridge, Esq., barrister, King's Bench-walk, Temple, the testator's cousin; William Christopher Valentine, Esq., barrister, of Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn; and Mrs. Coleridge, the relict. The personal property was sworn under £7000. This gentleman, who was a relative of Mr. Justice Coleridge, was well known amongst his professional brethren. He has left his property, consisting both of realty and personalty, to his relict for life, and a legacy of £500 for her immediate use. On the decease of his relict the estate devolves to the testator's sister. The will, which is of moderate dimensions, was executed on the 6th of February, 1860, and Mr. Coleridge died on the 23rd of April last.

The will of Granville Edward Harcourt Vernon, Esq., of Eaton-square, London, and Grove Hall, East Retford, Notts, was proved in the principal registry on the 17th of May, the executors being his relict, the Hon. Lady Selina Catherine Harcourt Vernon, and the testator's uncle, Egerton Vernon Harcourt, Esq. The personalty was sworn under £7000. The will bears date September 26, 1857. Mr. Harcourt Vernon has left all his property, both real and personal, to his relict, Lady Selina, whom he mentions with much affection in his will. There are no other bequests contained in this document, which is exceedingly brief. The testator was the grandson of the late Right Rev. Vernon Hartcourt, Archbishop of York. He married, in 1814, Lady Selina, only daughter of the Earl of Clanwilliam, K.P., and has left no issue. He died at the early age of 45. He appears, however, to have passed his life in active pursuits, having held the appointment of private secretary to the Earl of St. Germans, as well as to the Duke of Newcastle, who successively held the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland. He also served the offices of Deputy Lieutenant for Notts and a magistrate for that county, and was a Captain in the Clumber troop of Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry Cavalry.

The Indian Famine Relief Fund Committee sent by the mail which left on Monday for Bombay £3000 to Sir G. Clerk, Governor of Bombay, to be distributed by him as he may think best, making £96,000 which has been remitted to India for the relief of the sufferers.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Saturday last the Emperor and Empress paid a visit to the Trireme, which is lying at the port of St. Cloud, and which took a trial-trip down the river as far as Neuilly and back. An Engraving of the Trireme appeared in the Number of this Journal for the 27th of April last.

The Emperor left Paris on Tuesday morning at eight by special train for Rouen, and thence to Lillebonne and Havre, to visit the works for deepening and embanking the Lower Seine.

Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde will leave on Sunday (to-morrow) for Algeria. They will afterwards visit Spain and Syria.

The difficulty arising in Paris with regard to the masonic election seems to have been settled for the present, at least, by the resignation of Prince Napoleon. Prince Murat, however, does not retain the office, which is provisionally held by one of the members. An official notice from the Prefect of Police has been affixed to the doors of the Freemasons' lodges, according to which all meeting at the lodges of the Grand Orient are suspended, and the assembly adjourned until October next.

There was an important debate in the Senate on Saturday on the bill for calling out the contigent of 100,000 men. The Opposition, led by M. Picard, objected to the keeping up of such an immense army in time of peace, and pointed out the drain it imposed on the country both in men and money. General Allard, on the part of the Government, argued that an army of 600,000 men was necessary for the defence of the country, and the Senate passed the bill by 230 against 7.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Corps Législatif the bill for the modification of the import duties on grain, flour, and other alimentary commodities was agreed to by 228 against 12 votes.

MM. Brenier and Stourm have been nominated senators.

The Government has decreed the abolition of duty on national salt employed in the herring and mackerel fishery of France, and has also permitted the use of foreign salt for the same purpose.

The members of the different academies of the French Institute assembled on Wednesday, and, by 26 against 50 votes, confirmed the choice of M. Thiers for the Emperor's prize of 20,000f. for his "History of the Consulate and the Empire."

A pamphlet, by M. Proudhon, has appeared, entitled "La Guerre et la Paix," the most salient portion of which is the writer's description of what would be the consequences of a war between England and France.

The trial of M. Mires, it is said, will come on in about a fortnight.

The city of Rouen at present presents a most animated appearance, owing to the Regional Exhibition which is open there.

The French West India squadron has been strengthened by a frigate, two corvettes, and a gun-boat, with a view to the protection of French interests in those seas during the continuance of existing difficulties.

It is announced that the French Minister of Marine has received a letter from Vice-Admiral Charner, announcing the capture of Mytho, an important town in Cochin China. The letter is dated the 14th of April. The town was captured on the 13th, with the loss only of one officer. "The occupation of this town," says *La Patrie*, "which is situate at the southern extremity of Cambodge (Lower Cochin China), assures to us the entire possession of a country which may be considered one of the richest of Asia, and which, from the amount and variety of its produce, will become a flourishing colony for France." A reinforcement of 1750 soldiers has been dispatched to the French expeditionary corps in Cochin China.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Senate have adopted unanimously the literary convention and the convention of navigation with France.

The Belgian Government has offered a prize of 5000f. for the best essay on the means of developing Belgian agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, with a view to exportation to other than European countries.

ITALY.

The accounts from Rome exhibit it as still the focus of reactionary intrigues. It is asserted also that encyclical letters were being circulated with the object of exciting agitation among the clergy. General Goyon has restored the money bearing the effigy of Francis II. which had been seized by his orders on the Roman frontier. The presence of Francis II. is, however, beginning to be regarded by the Papal Government as a compromising and dangerous fact. From Madrid we learn that the Court of Spain will maintain a representative near Francis II. so long as he remains in Italy.

PRUSSIA.

In Monday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Justice, replying to a question addressed to him, said that the right of Prussian citizenship was forfeited by a stay of ten years abroad. He said also that the amnesty only cancelled other disqualifications which had been pronounced against the refugees, the right of citizenship being a public one, and not belonging to the category of those the forfeiture of which constituted a punishment remissible by amnesty. The Government assumed, however, that the individuals who had received amnesty were no longer to be suspected on account of the offences which had been forgiven them.

On Tuesday the Chamber of Deputies was engaged in the discussion of the Government measure for military reform, and in the course of the debate the Minister of Finance made a declaration of some importance. In answer to a question, he declared that the full right of the representatives of the Prussian people to vote the supplies for the maintenance of the army was a part of the Constitution, and could not admit of the slightest doubt.

AUSTRIA.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet at Pesth is still occupied with the discussion of M. Deak's motion for the address. On Tuesday Count Zichy spoke in favour of a pacific arrangement with Austria, and expressed his confidence in the Emperor's intentions to govern loyally and constitutionally.

RUSSIA.

From Warsaw we learn that the law relating to the redemption of compulsory labour by the peasants in Russian Poland has been published. It indicates four different methods by which the redemption may be effected. The peasants will be finally relieved from all compulsory labour on the 1st of October next. It is said that Prince Gortschakoff, the Lieutenant-Governor of Poland, has received leave of absence for one year on account of ill health. The agitation and discontent at Warsaw appear to continue; and we learn, by a despatch from Thorn, that on both Monday and Tuesday conflicts took place between the police and the people. Order seems to have been re-established without much difficulty by the police; but a proclamation of the Governor's Deputy was issued, threatening serious measures if the disturbances were renewed.

TURKEY.

A despatch reaching us from Paris states that the International Conference in Constantinople had at its third sitting accepted the proposition of France that Syria should be governed by a single Christian chief. The proposal of England was that there should be a single chief, but that he should not be a native.

INDIA.

The principal intelligence from Calcutta by the overland mail is the issue on the 22nd ult. of a *Gazette Extraordinary* containing the long-looked-for scheme for the amalgamation of the Queen's and Indian forces. As it was only published on the eve of the departure of the mail we are not informed how it was received in the presidency. Mr. Laing was to produce his Budget on the 27th.

Information has been received at the Foreign Office of the safe arrival of Mr. Bruce, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, at Pekin, on the 26th of March.

The San Francisco papers say that the richest gold-mines yet discovered are the Pino Alto mines, in the Aresona territory. They are located on the summit of the Sierra Madre, and are densely wooded with tall pine-trees. Soon after they were discovered, what was a howling waste became peopled with 3000 inhabitants.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

Up to the 18th ult., when the City of Baltimore left New York, there had been no collision between the forces assembled in the neighbourhood of Washington. Both sides were active in their preparations. As 31,000 troops are said to be now assembled in Washington, that city may be deemed secure from any attack by the Southerners.

The Legislature of Massachusetts had appropriated 3,000,000 dollars for war purposes, and had authorised the Governor to lend 7,000,000.

The Governor of Maryland had called for four regiments to support the Federal Government within the limits of Maryland, or to protect the capital. Baltimore was occupied by Pennsylvanian troops, and General Scott, it was said, had ordered the occupation of the Arlington heights by Federal artillery. The most important step, however, on the part of the Federal Government was the effective blockade of Charleston by the frigate Niagara.

The Southerners on their side were sending ammunition and heavy ordnance to Harper's Ferry, and had threatened Fort Munroe, but were compelled to retire. It was said that President Davis would command the Southern forces in person.

Virginia has been admitted into the Southern Confederacy, but it is averred that the Unionist feeling is spreading in the State. A convention of representatives of its western division, in which forty counties are represented, is now sitting to consider a proposition for its formation into a separate State, and the Governors of Ohio and Pennsylvania have pledged themselves to support the Unionists in that district. As there are scarcely any slaves in Western Virginia, the new State, if it should be formed, will, in all probability, be a Free State, and will of course join the Federal Union. Meanwhile the blockade of the Virginia waters is complete.

It is stated that the remains of Washington have been removed from Mount Vernon by the Virginians.

The Federal Government has, it is said, notified to the representatives of foreign Powers that it will cease to hold intercourse with any nation which recognises commissioners from the seceding States; and it is reported that the Governors of all the Free Western States have asked for and obtained from President Lincoln a pledge that no compromise or cessation of war shall take place until the national flag floats over all the national property.

The Legislature of Kentucky had approved the Governor's refusal to supply troops to the Federal Government, but determined to maintain neutrality.

From further accounts of the events at St. Louis it appears that the Federal volunteers, some 6000 strong, who were assembled in that city, surrounded, disarmed, and made prisoners some 800 of the Missouri militia, who were encamped in the immediate neighbourhood, on the ground that they cherished purposes hostile to the Union. After the disarming had been effected, pistol shots were fired by some of the crowd of spectators, and a volunteer officer was wounded. He instantly bade his men fire, and the consequence was a volley which seems to have killed or wounded some twenty persons, including women and children. Fierce excitement therefore prevailed among the mob of St. Louis; but further bloodshed seems to have been averted by the vigour of the authorities.

The situation of affairs is thus epitomised in the *New York Herald* of the 18th ult. :—

No important movement of troops took place at Washington yesterday.

It is rumoured that the French Government has a diplomatic agent now travelling through the South on a tour of observation.

General Scott is busy arresting spies in the Federal capital, many of whom register their names at the hotels as coming from the North. It is probable that these gentlemen will be summarily dealt with.

General Mansfield has issued an order prohibiting Adams's Express Company from carrying any express matter, including letters, further south than Washington.

The Government, in pursuance of its programme, has appointed collectors of customs at the different Southern ports, selecting men who can be relied upon for that office. The duties will be collected on the decks of ships of war at all hazard.

The blockade of Southern ports by the United States squadron appears to be carried out with vigour and promptitude. At Charleston the entrance of three British vessels have been prevented by the frigate Niagara, and another, after being boarded, was allowed to pass up. One ship, however, carrying the British flag succeeded in running the blockade, although she was pursued. She eventually got into shoal water, and was towed up to the city. An important seizure of an outwardbound American ship was made by the gunboat Quaker City at the mouth of the Chesapeake on Tuesday, with a cargo of tobacco for Europe. She was loaded at Richmond, and is valued at 150,000 dols. The vessel proved to be the Argo, belonging to Bath, Maine; and though carrying the United States' flag she was seized, no doubt on the double charge of running the blockade and of treason—in assisting the rebel States, she being a Northern ship. Commodore Stringham put a prize crew on board, and sent her on her way to New York, where she will probably be confiscated. This is the first prize taken by the United States' blockading squadron.

The ports of Florida have been put under blockade since the 6th inst., and the yacht Wanderer, of slave-trade notoriety, has been seized off Key West by the Crusader. The steamer City of Richmond, which arrived at Philadelphia last night from Washington, reports having passed the United States' steamer Yankee, thirty miles south of Cape Henlopen, with three prize steamers in charge.

We learn the important intelligence from Havannah that the steam-tug W. H. Webb, which was seized some time since by the rebel authorities while attempting to supply Fort Pickens, and has since been used, no doubt, for privateering purposes, was refused a clearance by the United States' Consul-General of Cuba. She was, however, immediately purchased by some British residents there, and sailed under the English flag.

It is stated that the rebel troops at Harper's Ferry have been actively engaged in throwing up new batteries on the hills for the past few days. They are in expectation of an immediate attack in that quarter.

The Union men in Missouri are acting with great determination. In addition to the capture of the Secession forces at Camp Jackson, a detachment of volunteers, under Captain Cole, surrounded the town of Potosi, where a band of Secessionists were in possession. They were all taken, and the ringleaders sent to St. Louis as prisoners of war. A company of rebel cavalry were also dispersed at De Soto by the same body of Union volunteers and thirty horses captured. If this vigorous course is continued Missouri is very likely to be saved. It is said that the Government have determined to treat Missouri as they have done Maryland, and to this end are about to take charge of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad for the use of Government.

It is now pretty generally believed that there is some truth in the report of the desecration of Washington's tomb. The *Lynchburg Virginian* states that the remains have been transferred to Lexington, Virginia, and deposited in a suitable mausoleum there. It is known that a strong guard of Secessionists had been quartered for some days at Mount Vernon, and it is not unlikely that their object was the removal of the body of Washington. [Another account states that the remains were removed by order of Colonel Washington; whilst, according to another report, the rumour of the removal of Washington's remains is said to be totally false.

THE BLOCKADE OF AMERICAN PORTS.

A collection of official correspondence with the United States' Government respecting the blockade has just been presented to Parliament by command. The practical information it contains is embodied in the following extract from a despatch from Lord Lyons to Admiral Milne, dated Washington, May 11 :—

The general result of inquiries made by me or other foreign Ministers here as to the manner in which the blockade will be conducted appears to be—

1. That the date of the commencement of the blockade in each locality will be fixed by the issue of a notice by the commanding officer of the squadron appointed to blockade it. It does not, however, appear to be intended that such notice shall be officially communicated to the Governments of neutral nations, or to their representatives in this country.

2. That fifteen days from the beginning of the effective blockade will be allowed in every case for neutral vessels already in port to put to sea.

3. That until the fifteen days have expired neutral vessels will be allowed to come out with or without cargoes, and whether their cargoes were shipped before or after the commencement of the blockade.

4. That except in the last-mentioned particular the ordinary rules of blockade will be strictly enforced.

5. The armed vessels of the neutral States will have the right to enter and depart from the blockaded ports.

I continue to be of opinion that, provided the blockade be effective, and be carried on in conformity with the law of nations, we have no other course, in the absence of positive instructions from her Majesty's Government, than to recognise it.

THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT ON THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

Mr. Edward Everett has lately delivered an address on the Union, of which the following is the concluding portion :—

I was willing, while this ill-starred movement was confined to the States of the extreme South, and they abstained from further aggression, that they should go in peace. This course, I thought, would retain the border States and bring back the seceders in a year or two, wearied and disgusted with their burdensome and perilous experiment. Such I understood to have been, in substance, the programme of the Administration. But the South has willed it otherwise. She has struck a parricidal blow at the heart of the Union; and to sustain her in this unnatural and unrighteous war is what my conscience forbids. Neither will I remain silent and see this majestic framework

of government, the noblest political fabric ever reared by human wisdom prostrated in the dust to gratify the disappointed ambition of a few aspiring men (for that Mr. Vice-President Stephens bravely told his fellow-citizens last November was the cause of "a great part of our troubles"), and this under cover of a sophistical interpretation of the Constitution, at war alike with common sense, with contemporary history, and the traditions of the Government, unsupported by a single authority among the framers of the Constitution, and emphatically denounced by Mr. Madison, their leader and chief.

GLIMPSES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The *Times* publishes letters from its Special Correspondent who has been in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama.

Writing from South Carolina on the 30th of April, he says that there is a general feeling among the planters in favour of an English Sovereign:—"From all quarters has come to my ears the echoes of the same voice; it may be feigned, but there is no discord in the note, and it sounds in wonderful strength and monotony all over the country. Shades of George III., of North, of Johnson, of all who contended against the great rebellion which tore these colonies from England! can you hear the chorus which rings through the States of Marion, Sumter, and Pickney, and not clap your ghostly hands in triumph? That voice says, "If we could only get one of the Royal race of England to rule over us, we should be content." Let there be no misconception on this point. That sentiment, varied in a hundred ways, has been repeated to me over and over again. There is a general admission that the means to such an end are wanting, and that the desire cannot be gratified. But the admiration for monarchical institutions on the English model, for privileged classes, and for a landed aristocracy and gentry, is undisguised and apparently genuine. With the pride of having achieved their independence is mingled in the South Carolinians hearts a strange regret at the result and consequences, and many are they who "would go back to-morrow if we could." An intense affection for the British connection, a love of British habits and customs, a respect for British sentiment, law, authority, order, civilisation, and literature, pre-eminently distinguish the inhabitants of this State, who, glorying in their descent from ancient families on the three islands, whose fortunes they still follow, and with whose members they maintain not unfrequently familiar relations, regard with an aversion for which it is impossible to give an idea to one who has not seen its manifestations the people of New England and the population of the Northern States, whom they look on as tainted beyond cure by the venom of "Puritanism." Whatever may be the cause, this is the fact and the effect. The North is to South Carolina a corrupt and evil thing, to which for long years she has been bound by burning chains, while monopolists and manufacturers fed on her tender limbs. South Carolina contains 34,000 square miles and a population of 720,000 inhabitants, of whom 385,000 are black slaves. They entertain very exaggerated ideas of the military strength of their little community, although one may do full justice to its military spirit. Out of their whole population they cannot reckon more than 60,000 adult men by any arithmetic, and as there are nearly 30,000 plantations which must be, according to law, superintended by white men, a considerable number of these adults cannot be spared from the State for service in the open field. The planters boast that they can raise their crops without any inconvenience by the labour of their negroes, and they seem confident that the negroes will work without superintendence. But the experiment is rather dangerous, and it will only be tried in the last extremity.

Writing from Savannah, Georgia, on the 1st ult., Mr. Russell describes a visit to Fort Pulaski, which defends the mouth of the Savannah River and the approaches to the city, and is described as being very strong. The garrison of the fort is 550 men, and fully that number were in and about the work, their tents being pitched inside the Redan or on the terreplein of the parapets. "The channel is very narrow and passes close to the guns of the fort. The means of completing the armament have been furnished by the stores of Norfolk Navy-yard, where between 700 and 800 guns have fallen into the hands of the Confederates; and, if there are no Columbiads among them, the Merrimac and other ships, which have been raised, as we hear, with guns uninjured, will yield up their Dahlgrens to turn their muzzles against their old masters." Among the party were Commodore Tatnall, whose name will be familiar to English ears in connection with the attack on the Peiho Forts, where the gallant American showed the world that "blood was thicker than water;" Brigadier-General Lawton, in command of the forces of Georgia, and a number of naval and military officers, of whom many had belonged to the United States' regular services. Writing on the 2nd, he says there is a sudden change of feeling in favour of peace. Men looked grave and talked about the interference of England and France, which "cannot allow this thing to go on." But the change which had come over them was unmistakable, and the best men began to look grave. "As for me (he adds) I must prepare to open my lines of retreat—my communications are in danger."

The last letter of the special correspondent of our contemporary is from Montgomery, capital of the Confederate States of America. It is interesting in many ways, describing the state of war preparation and excitement throughout the South. He indicates that there is a change in the tone of the Southrons. Impressed at length by the conviction that the North is united and determined, they now "wish to be let alone," and have given up the idea of attacking Washington or of capturing Fort Pickens. "But the Confederates (he says) are preparing for the conflict, and when they have organised their forces they will make, I am satisfied, a very resolute advance all along the line."

After describing Montgomery, a city of 120,000 inhabitants, the correspondent gives a stirring account of two negro sales which he witnessed on his way to the Capitol, where the Southern Provisional Congress was sitting. The approaches to the Hall are described—"the floor and stairs deeply stained with tobacco-juice." He thus paints the interior:—"Close to the table sit the two or three official reporters and officers of the House. The clerk sits at a desk above this table, and on a platform behind him are the desk and chair of the presiding officer or Speaker of the Congress. Over his head hangs the unfailing portrait of Washington, and a small engraving, in a black frame, of a gentleman unknown to me. So much for the brick and mortar part of the building. Of its living furniture one might have more to say than I have if he had fuller opportunities; but, as far as I could judge, an assembly of more calm, determined, and judicial-looking men could not be found in any country in the world. No one who casts his eye over those grave heads—some massive and full, others keen, compact, energetic—could doubt that he was in the presence of men with a great work on hand, and with great capabilities for the execution of their task. Seated in the midst of them, at a senator's desk, I was permitted to 'assist,' in the French sense, at the deliberations of the Congress. Mr. Howell Cobb took the chair, and a white-headed clergyman was called upon to say prayers, which he did upstanding, with outstretched hands and closed eyes, by the side of the Speaker. The prayer was long and sulphureous—one more pregnant with gunpowder I never heard, nor could aught like it have been heard since

> Pulpit, drum ecclesiastic,
> Was beat with fist instead of a stick.

The rev. gentleman prayed that the Almighty might be pleased to inflict on the arms of the United States such a defeat that it might be the example of signal punishment for ever—that this President might be blessed, and that the other President might be the other thing—that the gallant, devoted young soldiers who were fighting for their country might not suffer from exposure to the weather or from the bullets of their enemies; and that the base mercenaries who were fighting on the other side might come to sore and swift destruction, and so on."

An interview with President Davis is thus described:—"The President was engaged with some gentlemen when I was presented to him, but he received me with much kindliness of manner, and when they had left entered into conversation with me for some time on general matters. Mr. Davis is a man of slight, sinewy figure, rather over the middle height, and of erect, soldier-like bearing. He is about fifty-five years of age; his features are regular and well-defined, but the face is thin, and marked on cheek and brow with many wrinkles, and is rather careworn and haggard. One eye is apparently blind, the other is dark, piercing, and intelligent. He was dressed very plainly in a light grey summer suit. In the course of conversation he gave an order for the Secretary of War to furnish me with a letter as a kind of passport in case of my falling in with the soldiers of any military posts who might be indisposed to let me pass freely, merely observing that I had been enough within the lines of camps to know what was my duty on such occasions. I subsequently was presented to Mr. Walker, the Secretary-at-War, who promised to furnish me with the needful documents before I left Montgomery. In his room were General Beauregard and several officers engaged over plans and maps, apparently in a little council of war, which was, perhaps, not without reference to the intelligence that the United States' troops were marching on Norfolk Navy-yard, and had actually occupied Alexandria. On leaving the Secretary I proceeded to the room of the Attorney-General, Mr. Benjamin, a very intelligent and able man, whom I found busied in preparations connected with the issue of letters of marque. Everything in the offices looked like earnest work and business."

Mr. Russell gives the following as part of the programme of the Southern States of America:—"It is intended to buy up all the cotton crop which can be brought into the market at an average price, and to give bonds to the Confederate States for the amount, these bonds being, as we know, secured by the export duty on cotton. The Government, with this cotton crop in its own hands, will use it as a formidable machine of war, for cotton can do anything, from the establishment of an empire to the securing of a shirt-button. It is at once king and subject, master and servant, captain and soldier, artilleryman and gun. Not one bale of cotton will be permitted to enter the Northern States. It will be made an offence punishable with tremendous penalties, among which confiscation of property, enormous fines, and even the penalty of death are enumerated, to send cotton into the Free States. Thus Lowell and its kindred factories will be reduced to ruin, it is said, and the North to the direst distress. If Manchester can get cotton and Lowell cannot, there are good times coming for the millowners."

Speaking of the issue of letters of marque, the correspondent says:—"But it may be asked, who will take these letters of marque? Where is the Government of Montgomery to find ships? The answer is to be found in the fact that already numerous applications have been received from the shipowners of New England, from the whalers of New Bedford, and from others in the Northern States for these very letters of marque, accompanied by the highest securities and guarantees! This statement I make on the very highest authority. I leave it to you to deal with the facts."

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received at Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday):—

TURKEY.—Paris, May 30.—The *Patrie* of this evening says:—"The International Commission on the affairs of the Herzegovina held their first sitting at Mostas on the 25th inst. Omar Pacha is about to address a note to the Prince of Montenegro urging him to observe the stipulations of the Convention of 1859. It is said that an ultimatum will afterwards be sent to the Prince, which, if rejected, will be followed by hostilities."

POLAND.—St. Petersburg, May 30.—The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of to-day says:—"General Soukhozanett, Minister of War, has been provisionally intrusted with the administration of Poland, with the rights of a Lieutenant of the Emperor. He will be assisted by General Milatine, who will direct the Ministry of War." Prince Gortschakoff died on Thursday.

FRANCE.—Paris, May 30.—In to-day's sitting of the Corps Legislatif it was announced that the Session had been prolonged until the 19th of June next. A Government bill on the press laws was laid on the table. The Chambers voted a pension to the mother of General Bosquet.

Paris, May 31.—The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes a decree according to which all the French seaports and the Custom-houses at Lille, Valenciennes, Tourcoing, and Roubaix, are open for the importation of cotton yarn of certain numbers. Another decree orders that all the articles of the treaty of commerce between France and Belgium shall also be applied in favour of England. The *Moniteur* also contains various decrees in reference to the application of the Franco-Belgian Treaty of Commerce. The *Moniteur* reprints the article published by Dr. Veron in the *Constitutionnel* against a dissolution of the Corps Legislatif.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The well-known library of Archdeacon Tenison, in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, is shortly to be sold by auction.

Captain Codd has been elected Governor of the Middlesex House of Detention, in the room of Captain Hill, resigned.

We understand that Mr. Thomas Chandler Haliburton, D.C.L., M.P., has consented to preside at the approaching anniversary festival of the Printers' Pension Society, which is fixed to take place at the London Tavern on July 3.

A portion of the Metropolitan Underground Railway, near Tunbridge-place, New-road, fell in early on Friday week, carrying away the pavement, gardens, telegraph wires, gas mains, and New River water mains. The damage has been in a great measure repaired.

An important meeting in support of the International Exhibition of 1862 was held at the Mansion House on Tuesday. The Lord Mayor presided, and the representatives of many influential commercial houses were present.

A conversazione of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce will take place at the South Kensington Museum this (Saturday) evening, at eight o'clock, when the entire collections of the Department of Science and Art, the Turner and Vernon Galleries, and the models belonging to the Commissioners of Patents will be exhibited.

The births of 892 boys and 934 girls (in all 1826 children) were registered last week in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1851-60 the average number was 1640.——The total number of deaths registered last week was 1237. The average number of deaths derived from the returns of corresponding weeks in the ten years 1851-60, and corrected for increase of population, is 1157.

THAMES EMBANKMENT AND RAILWAY.—The total number of schemes for carrying out the Thames Embankment and Railway before the commissioners amounts to about forty, and it is stated that, in the event of their recommending to Parliament the construction of an embankment between Westminster and London-bridge, they will couple with that recommendation another for the embankment of the river to a still greater extent both above and below the bridge.

The adjourned summons issued against Mr. Kelk, contractor for the Great International Exhibition building, charging him with having neglected to give the two-days' notice to the district surveyor required by the Act previous to commencing operations, was again made the subject of investigation before Mr. Ingham, at Hammersmith Police Court, on Wednesday. The charge was held to be established, and a nominal penalty of 1s. inflicted, with a guinea as costs.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' BAZAAR.—We are requested to state that the stall kept by Mrs. Lewall and Miss Parry at the bazaar recently held at St. James's Hall on behalf of the orphan Roman Catholic children of London was not supplied, as stated in this Journal last week, by the Sisters of Charity, but by Mrs. Lewall's and Miss Parry's personal friends and others, in distant lands as well as at home. The mistake arose from the fact that in the numbered list of stalls supplied to the press that of the Sisters of Charity was so designated, and came immediately after Mrs. Lewall's stall.

A sumptuous banquet was given by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress to the councils and members of the various learned societies of the metropolis in the Egyptian Hall on Saturday evening. Covers were laid for upwards of 300 guests, and amongst the speakers were the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir C. Eastlake, Earl Stanhope, Major-General Sabine, and that distinguished French statesman, M. Fould.——It is said that Mr. Cobden will be a recipient of the hospitalities of the Mansion House at an entertainment in his honour in the course of a few days.

KEW GARDENS.—The large masses of rhododendrons, azaleas, and other American plants on each side of the grand promenade, and those on the slopes and mounds of the Fairies' Glen or Hollow-way in the Royal pleasure-grounds near the Thames, are progressing towards their prime, and when covered with blossom of various colours will present for several weeks a most magnificent sight of surpassing interest and beauty. The chestnut, lilac, laburnum, and hawthorn trees are now in their greatest perfection. The blue-bell or wild hyacinth in the woods of the new Arboretum are also in full flower.

A brilliant conversazione, under the auspices of the committee of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, was held on Saturday evening at the South Kensington Museum. Lord Shaftesbury, as president of the association, assisted by the Right Hon. J. Napier, vice-president, and Mr. Hastings, the secretary, received and welcomed the visitors, who numbered nearly 1000, as they were announced. The art-galleries, the education museum, the food collection, and the animal products museum, were thrown open for the inspection of the assembly. The band of the 1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteers was present, and played several appropriate airs during the evening.

EXHIBITION OF WALER-COLOUR PAINTINGS.—A very interesting collection of water-colour drawings, from the earliest time to the present day, contributed by various possessors, and arranged in historical order, was opened to private view at the great room of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi yesterday, and will be thrown open to the public on Monday. The proceeds will be appropriated in aid of the Building Fund of the Female School of Art. The exhibition is a most gratifying and instructive one, and one which we would especially recommend to the attention of the water-colourists of the present day, whose "high, vanity ambition" has too often overstepped the true line of their mission. In the same room are still on view the grand historical paintings of the late John Cross.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—At the meeting of this society held on Tuesday evening last notice was given of the arrival in the gardens in the Regent's Park of an important collection of living animals presented to the society by his Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B., Governor of the Cape Colony. This collection, which had just arrived in England under the care of the society's agent and collector, Mr. James Benstead, embraced specimens of the following antelopes—viz., the kroodoo, the rehbok, the steinbok, the grysbok, and the blaubok. There were likewise a female zebra, a dagure, a ringtailed monkey, six examples of the Cape hyrax, a pair of Stanley cranes, a wattled crane, a new waterhen from the island of Tristan d'Acunha, with imperfectly-developed wings, eight snakes of different species, and some chameleons. Many of these animals were new to the society's collection, and several of them had not been before exhibited alive in Europe.

The annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday afternoon at Burlington House, Piccadilly. Sir Roderick Murchison presided. The meeting was numerously attended. The report stated that during the year 223 Fellows had been added to the society, which now comprised 1510 Fellows. The income for the year had been £3383, and after meeting the necessary expenditure a balance of £110 remained. The chairman said it had been recommended that in future the elections of Fellows should be intrusted to the council, and he moved a resolution to that effect, which was carried. The report was next adopted. The chairman then delivered an address, which contained touching references to Lord Aberdeen, Mr. Locke, Mr. Consul Brand, and other eminent geographers who had died during the year. The founder's medal, awarded to Captain John H. Speke, was, on his behalf, received by Lord De Grey and Ripon. The patron's gold medal was given to the Duke of Newcastle, on behalf of Mr. John M'Douall Stuart, to whom the society awarded it. In the evening the members of the society and a considerable body of invited guests, to the number in all of about three hundred, dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern. Sir Roderick Murchison and Professor Owen—the former at the annual meeting, and the latter at the dinner—expressed their sense of the importance of the contributions made to scientific knowledge by M. Du Chaillu, and their confidence in the truthfulness of his narrative.

A meeting of the directors and shareholders of the Great Ship Company was held yesterday (Friday) at the London Tavern, for the purpose of considering the proposal made by the directors in order to release the ship from her embarrassments, and the directors proposed to raise £35,000 on preferential debenture at 10 per cent. After a short discussion the resolution was agreed to.

A fire broke out on Sunday morning in the steam rice-mills of Messrs. Yearsley, Dock-street, Whitechapel, which entirely destroyed those immense buildings, as well as the large stock of rice they contained.

LAW AND POLICE.—In the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday judgment was given by the Lord Chief Justice in a case arising out of the Beverley election. A person named Boyes had been convicted on a charge of bribery, and a question arose at the trial whether a witness was bound to answer a question criminative of himself after having received a Royal pardon. His Lordship now decided that the presiding Judge in such a case was bound to insist on the witness answering the question, and that the law officers of the Crown ought not to be called upon to enter a *nolle prosequi*.

Curious Subject for an Action. In the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday an action, Moon v. the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, was tried before Mr. Justice Hill, in which a curious point was disputed. The plaintiff was a commission agent, carrying on business in Cornhill. Some time since the plaintiff conceived the idea of making the splashboards of Hansom cabs available for advertisements, and he entered into contracts with several cab proprietors for renting their splashboards for a year. The defendants, hearing of this, thought it would be a good medium for them to advertise their company, and, after some negotiation, it was arranged that the plaintiff should superintend the advertising, and the company agreed to pay him £3 per annum per cab. It turned out, however, that the person who was to have supplied Moon with the capital to enable him to carry out his scheme withdrew from his arrangement, and the plaintiff then offered to transfer his contracts for fifty cabs to the defendant at £1 per cab per annum. The defendants, however, limited the arrangement to thirty-five cabs, and they handed over to the plaintiff the sum of £8 15s., being one quarter in advance. When the defendants inquired of the cab proprietors named by the plaintiff, some of them stated that they had already contracted with Mappin, and others repudiated the contract which the plaintiff had handed over to the defendants. Some further negotiations took place, and the company called upon the plaintiff to refund the £8 15s. which had been paid. Ultimately the plaintiff sued the company for the amount of the year's contract, at £1 a cab. The defence was that the plaintiff had not carried out his contract, and that, even if he was entitled to recover anything, it was only one quarter—namely, £8 15s. The defendants had had the benefit of twenty-three cabs. After hearing all the evidence, it was agreed that the learned Judge should say what ought to be done between the parties. Mr. Justice Hill said he thought the verdict ought to be for the plaintiff for £15 on the common count; the other issue for the defendants.

The arguments in the appeal by M. Kossuth and the Messrs. Day against the judgment of Vice-Chancellor Stuart in the matter of the Hungarian notes were concluded yesterday week. The Lord Chancellor announced that he would give judgment upon the last day of term—that is, on June 11.

At the Court of Bankruptcy on Wednesday Mr. James Herbert Smith, tanner, of Wyld's-rents, Bermondsey, renewed his application for certificate; judgment was deferred. Assignees were chosen in the case of Messrs. Nicholson and Stone, warehousemen, of Cannon-street West. An immediate certificate was granted to R. G. Grimes, a licensed victualler at Poplar.

The charge of forgery preferred against the Rev. James Roe, a clergyman of the Church of England, was again proceeded with on Monday at the Bow-street Police Court. Some confirmatory evidence was received, and the prisoner was remanded for another week.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Earl Cowper has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire, in succession to the late Duke of Bedford.

A young man named James Henry Barber, who had been married a few days, was drowned while bathing at Brighton on Monday.

The total sum raised for the various schemes of the Free Church of Scotland last year was £329,283.

The Flintshire election terminated on Tuesday in the return of Lord Richard Grosvenor, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 318 over his Conservative opponent; the numbers being—Grosvenor, 1353; Hughes, 935.

Mr. Bewicke, of Threepwood, a magistrate, who was lately convicted at the York Assizes of firing a gun at two sheriff's officers, and sentenced to penal servitude, is to be transferred to a lunatic asylum.

The Exhibition of the Fine Arts and Ornamental Art promoted by the Royal Dublin Society was opened to the public, yesterday week, by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and now takes its place as the great attraction of the season. The scene was one of exceeding interest.

An explosion occurred on Monday morning at the Royal Gunpowder Manufactory, Waltham Abbey, resulting in serious injuries to five of the persons employed. Two of the injured men are not expected to survive.

MINERS' SRIKE.—The miners at Dowlais, in South Wales, have struck; and one of the Welsh papers states that 10,000 men are out of employment in that district, asking for an advance of wages. In Ebbw Vale the masters have given the rise asked for by the men, and this circumstance has, it is said, occasioned the more recent strike.

The Government have disposed of the Crown solicitorships left vacant since the death of Sir Matthew Barrington. Cork has been given to Mr. Gilman, Limerick to Mr. William Roche, and Kerry with Clare to Mr. A. Morphy, each solicitor having a salary of £900 a year, out of which he will have to defray all necessary expenses.

A fatal accident happened to a train on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway on Wednesday afternoon. The engine ran off the line into a field, the carriages following. The mail-guard was killed on the spot, and a gentleman named Crowther, of Harroby, near Carlisle, died on his way to Carlisle from internal injuries. Several other passengers were severely injured.

A fearful crime has been committed at Holywell, Flintshire. Two old people were found in bed on the morning of Wednesday week with their throats cut. The husband was dead, but the wife, who is seventy-seven years of age, was still alive, and at once confessed that she had murdered her aged partner because "he was troublesome, and required her constant attention." The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against her.

A grand festival of parochial choirs from all parts of the diocese was held on Thursday week in the nave of Peterborough Cathedral. There were two services. The choir comprised more than 1000 singers, enrolled members of the Peterborough Choral Association, and the effect of their united efforts was imposing in the extreme.——A similar diocesan festival was held in Ely Cathedral on Tuesday week: the arrangements bore a close resemblance to those at Peterborough, and the proceedings passed off very satisfactorily.

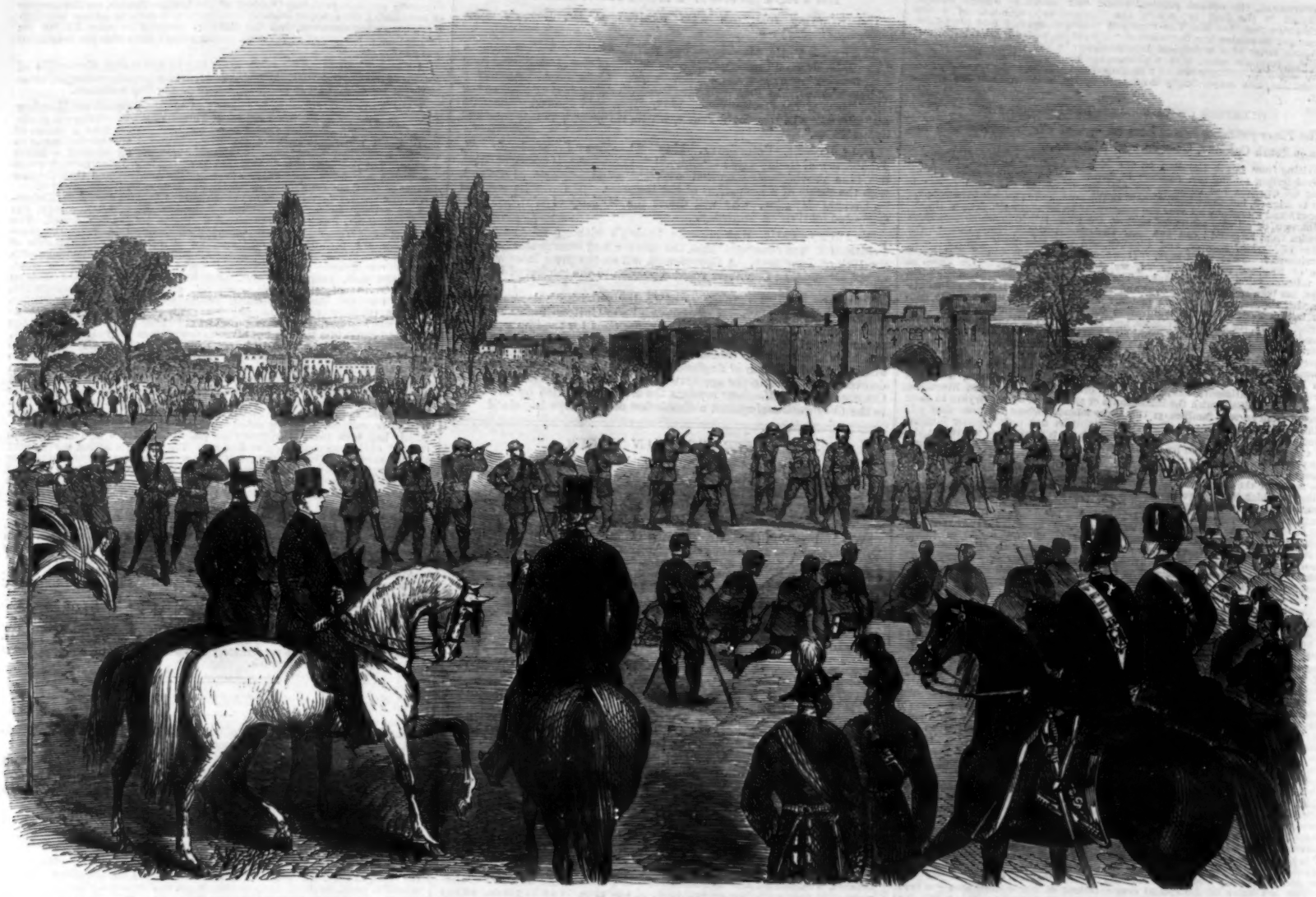
PRESENTATIONS.—The working men of Hull, to show their high appreciation of the generous conduct of Z. C. Pearson, Esq., the ex-Mayor, in giving the town of Hull a people's park, have presented him with a richly-chased silver two-handled cup and cover, standing 17 inches high, and weighing 64oz. 10dwt.——A candelabrum has been presented to Mr. Middleton, of Salisbury, by his friends and fellow-citizens, as a mark of their sincere approbation of the disinterested and indefatigable services rendered by him in securing to the city of Salisbury the advantage of a Market House.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED BY LIGHTNING.—A violent thunderstorm occurred on Thursday week near Chelmsford, in Essex. The storm took a south-easterly direction, and its principal fury appears to have been felt at Rettendon and Battles Bridge. It raged there from eight to nine o'clock in the evening, and so violent a storm created great alarm amongst the villagers, who were induced to herd together, as if safety were to be found in numbers. In the house of William Bonn, three families residing there were all assembled in one room, together with four other persons who had sought refuge there, when the lightning struck off the top of the chimney and descended into the apartment, prostrating the whole thirteen, and seriously injuring two of them, named John Havens and Eliza Marsh. Both of them were severely burnt, the young girl remaining insensible twenty minutes.——During the storm on Thursday evening M. P. Keen, head keeper to Mr. H. Perkins, was walking in Hampton Park with his wife, when Mrs. Keen held up her umbrella to shelter them from the rain, and was struck by the lightning and killed.

REVIEW AT CAMBRIDGE.

A WELL-ARRANGED review of the Cambridge University Volunteers and the Inns of Court Corps took place on Saturday week at Cambridge, the presence of the Prince of Wales serving very materially to heighten the enjoyment of all present. The review was held at Parker's Piece, an open space of about twenty-six acres near the town, about midway between the railway-station and the market-place. The Inns of Court men reached the ground shortly before one, and formed themselves into six companies, mustering in all 460 men. At a few minutes before two the gallant "Universities" arrived, when the work of the day commenced. About this time the Prince of Wales came upon the ground, attended by Colonel Bruce and Major Teesdale, and remained, evidently taking a deep interest in the proceedings, until the review was over. His Royal Highness, who looked extremely well, was on horseback, but dressed in plain clothes, as were both the gallant officers who were with him. The "University" men, like the "Inns of Court," were divided into six companies, although their aggregate numerical strength was less probably by near 100 men; and, the two bodies having united, Colonel M'Murdo took the command, having as his Lieutenant-Generals Colonel Brewster and Colonel

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.



REVIEW OF THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEERS AND THE INNS OF COURT CORPS AT CAMBRIDGE, BY COLONEL M'MURDO, IN THE PRESENCE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Baker. Captain and Adjutant S. Andover Wood (of the Inns of Court) and Captain and Adjutant Leeson (of the Universities) acted as Aides-de-Camp; and Major Haworth and Lieutenant Makins, of the 1st Yorkshire Volunteer Artillery, with some other volunteer officers, also assisted on the staff.

The course of the evolutions to the unmilitary eye appeared to be thus. The volunteers held a position which they had to defend. A supposed enemy approached in front, and to check his advance a line of skirmishers was thrown out, who, casting themselves at full length

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 20TH MIDDLESEX (FINSBURY) VOLUNTEERS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, ON WHIT MONDAY.

IMPROVEMENTS AT SOUTHEND, ESSEX: PART OF THE NEW SUBURB CALLED CLIFFTOWN.

upon the ground, began to pepper away upon the foe as fast as they could load and fire, strong supports being ready right and left to assist them or cover their retreat, the main body being somewhat in the rear. It soon, however, became clear that the attack in front was but a ruse, and that the main effort of the enemy was directed against the right of the position, whereupon a sudden change of front became necessary to meet the enemy in his new and more formidable point of attack. This movement was rapidly executed, the supports forming the front line, and the previous outlying skirmishers becoming the supports. The front line was, however, overpowered and driven in, but, covered and strengthened by its supports, fighting inch by inch. Cavalry now came down upon them in overwhelming masses, and squares had to be formed to meet the charges. Still the enemy gained ground, and the volunteers, changing forms continually, according to the nature of the danger which threatened, fell back upon the main body. Pushing on his advantage, the foe brought his whole power to bear upon the main body, who by the impetuosity of the attack were compelled for the moment to give ground; but, recovering, a sort of "Up-Guards-and-at-them" line was formed, a well-directed and simultaneous volley was poured in at short distance, and ere the enemy had recovered from the check thus given to his advance he was charged by the whole line, and, after some unsuccessful attempts to recover his advantage, was driven from the position and pursued as far as pursuit was safe. After the exulting shout of victory had died away, the men re-formed in quarter-distance column, and, headed by their respective bands marched past the Prince of Wales, who expressed himself highly delighted at the soldierlike manner in which they had executed the many, and in some cases complicated, movements of the morning.

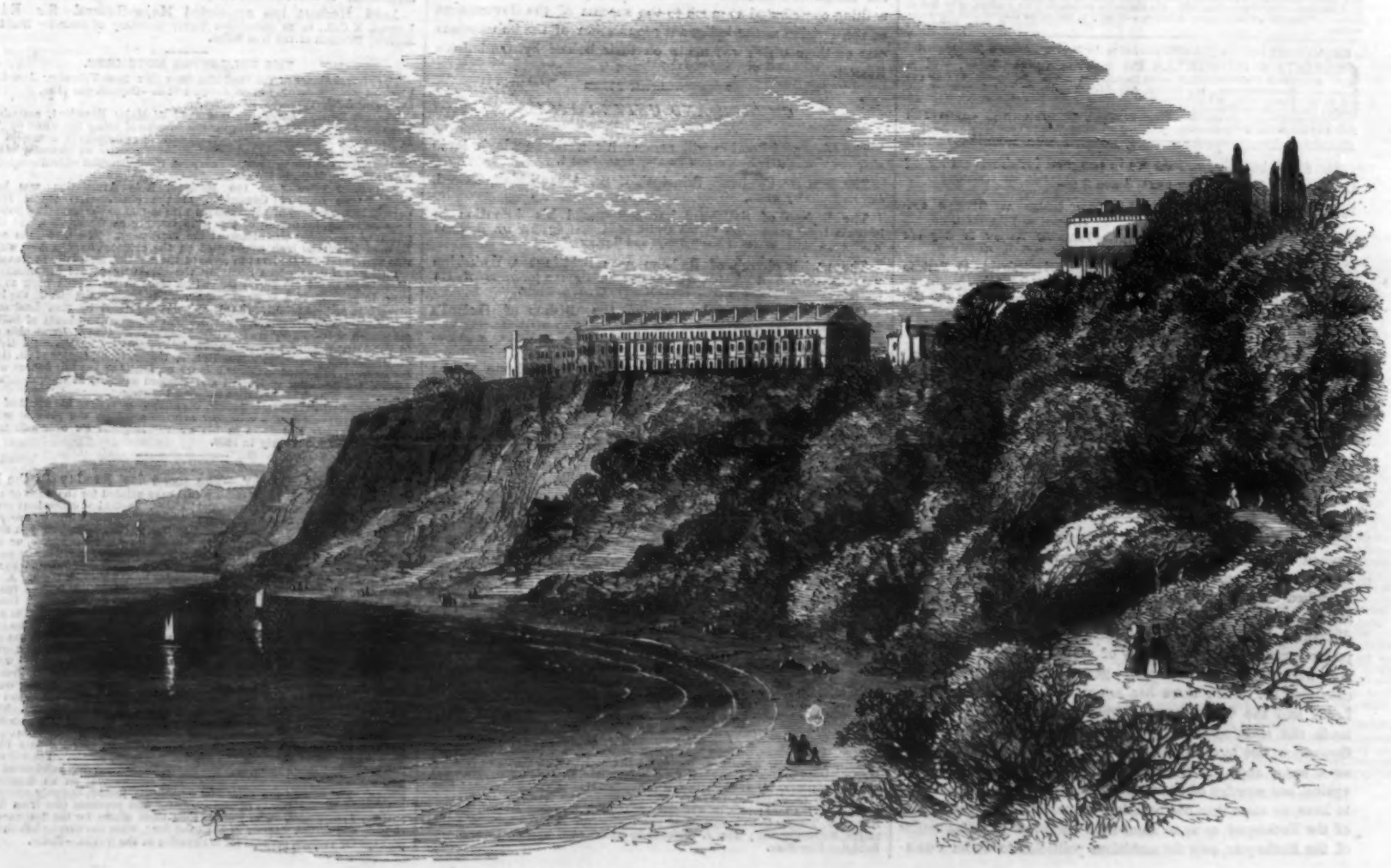
Colonel M'Murdo afterwards mustered both corps in battalions and addressed them, expressing his extreme gratification at the knowledge and precision exhibited in all the movements. The gallant officer was loudly cheered by both corps, who, having subsequently greeted the Prince as he rode away with three parting cheers, complimented each other in the same way.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 39TH MIDDLESEX VOLUNTEERS.

MAGNIFICENT summer weather and a programme of entertainments as enticing as they were varied drew a large number of the metropolitan holiday-keeping folk to the Crystal Palace on Whit Monday. Not the least of the attractions was the presentation of new colours to the 39th Middlesex (Finsbury) Regiment of Rifle Volunteers. At half-past five, a company of the 4th Tower Hamlets having previously occupied the ground on the second terrace in front of the palace, the 39th Regiment marched up, preceded by their excellent band, and commanded by Colonel Colvill. A square having been formed, within which were gathered the officers of the regiment and several ladies, the colours (the gift of Captain Berdoe), inscribed with the motto "Pro aris et focis," were unfurled, and the Rev. R. Maguire, the hon. Chaplain to the regiment, invoked the Divine blessing upon them. The National Anthem having been played, Captain Berdoe stepped forward and delivered a short and patriotic address, in which he alluded to the fact that the regiment was now 800 strong. Miss Berdoe then presented the colours to Colonel Colvill, who, in a few appropriate words, returned thanks on behalf of the regiment. Three cheers were given for the Queen, three for Captain Berdoe, and three for Miss Berdoe and the ladies, and the regiment marched from the ground.

CLIFFTOWN, SOUTHEND.

THE accompanying Illustrations represent the new suburban town on the Cliff at Southend, Essex, which has been projected and carried out by Sir Morton Peto, Mr. Brassey, and other large contractors, and which is now all but completed. Clifftown consists of 124 houses, which have been erected at a total cost of above £100,000, and it is proposed that persons desiring to occupy them may either become tenants at a fixed rent, or may gradually assume proprietorship by the payment of annual sums over a period of years. The views of the opposite coast of Kent are beautiful from here; and the constant passing of vessels up and down the mouth of the Thames to and from all parts of the world gives life and variety to the prospect. It is stated that arrangements have been entered into with the Tilbury and Southend Railway Company to run express-trains to and from London and Southend within an hour and a quarter, and also to issue season tickets at reduced rates. The enterprise has been carried out with great spirit, and we trust it may be successful, as it helps to supply a want which the overworked middle classes of London experience.



IMPROVEMENTS AT SOUTHEND: PART OF CLIFFTOWN, AS SEEN FROM THE BEACH.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 2.—1st Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 3.—Sir J. Lawrence received the Freedom of the City, 1859.
TUESDAY, 4.—Battle of Buffalora, 1859.
WEDNESDAY, 5.—Milan evacuated by the Austrians, 1859.
THURSDAY, 6.—Mutiny at Allahabad, 1857.
FRIDAY, 7.—Parliamentary Reform Bill passed, 1832.
SATURDAY, 8.—Douglas Jerrold died, 1857. New Moon, 1h. 38m., p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 8, 1861.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 3	9 34	10 2	10 30	11 0	11 30	11 59	—	0 31	0 46	1 7	1 24	1 49	2 7

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, June 3, and during the Week, Return of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, and revival of THE OVERLAND ROUTE, as originally performed at this Theatre. After which, first time here, THE ADVENTURES OF A LOVE-LETTER; in both of which Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews will appear, with Mr. Backstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Howe, Mrs. Wilkins, &c. Concluding with THE SUN AND THE WIND.

ROYAL OPERA, LYCEUM.—Lessee, Mr. J. H. Mapleson.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Subscribers are respectfully informed that the following Operas have been definitively selected, and, as the whole number of the representations is necessarily limited to Twelve, some of them, consequently, can only be given once, viz:—"Trovatore," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Martha," "Don Giovanni," "Un Ballo in Maschera," "Les Huguenots," "Norma." The Season will commence on SATURDAY NEXT, June 8, when will be performed, on this occasion only, IL TROVATORE, with the following powerful cast:—Maurico, Signor Giuglini; Il Conte di Luna, Signor Delle Sedie (his first appearance in that character in England); Ferrando, Signor Gassier; Azucena, Mdme. Alboni; and Leonora, Mdlle. Titiens. Musical Director, Signor Arditi. After the opera the National Anthem, by the whole strength of the company. On Tuesday, June 11 (on this occasion only), "Lucrezia Borgia." Titiens, Alboni, Gassier, Giuglini. The Opera will commence each evening at Half-past Eight o'clock. Orchestra Stalls, 21s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 4s.; Pit Tickets, 7s.; Reserved Seats, First Circle, 7s.; Gallery, 3s.; Private Boxes, 6, 5, and 4 guineas. May be secured at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Ten to Five, under the direction of Mr. Nugent.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.—On Monday, and during the Week, A TURKISH BATH.—Messrs. J. L. Toole and P. Bedford. THE COLLEEN BAWN.—Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault. And THE CENSUS.—Mr. J. L. Toole, Miss E. Kelly. Commence at Seven.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY, SATURDAY.—FIRST APPEARANCE in ENGLAND of the world-renowned BLONDIN.—Saturday, June 1.
Mons. BLONDIN will make his FIRST GRAND CATARACT ASCENSION, and execute many of the marvellous feats as performed by him over the boiling chasm of Niagara. The ascension-rope will be suspended at the extreme height of the Centre Transept, reaching its entire length.
The most ample provision will be made for visitors, the floor of the Palace, including the Nave, being open to all. On the Great Handel Orchestra, and on the raised seats overlooking the Centre Transept, Reserved Seats will be provided at Half-a-Crown each. In the Eight-feet Gallery and Corresponding end Gallery a few Reserved Stalls at Five Shillings each; and on the upper Gallery of all, nearly level with the rope, and therefore affording a hitherto unprecedented opportunity for closely watching the feats of M. Blondin, a limited number of numbered Stall Chairs will be placed, at Half-a-Guinea each.
The doors of the Palace will be opened as usual at Ten o'clock.
A Military Band, the Band of the Company, and the Display of the Fountains, &c., &c., will occupy the time previous to M. Blondin's Ascension, about Four o'clock.
Frequent trains will run from London-bridge, Victoria, and other stations; but visitors are reminded that they will do well to avail themselves of those early in the day.
Admission, Half-a-crown; or by Season Tickets of either class.
Reserved Seats and Admission Tickets may be had at the usual Agents'; at the Crystal Palace; and at 2, Exeter Hall.
M. Blondin's Second Appearance at the Crystal Palace will be duly announced.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MONDAY NEXT will be a SHILLING DAY, as usual, but the Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, June 8, including the further Ascents of Mons. BLONDIN, will be advertised in the daily papers of Monday. Friday.—Sixth Opera Concert. Admission, 7s. 6d., or by Tickets taken before the day, 5s.; Reserved Stalls, 3s. 6d. extra. Saturday.—Metropolitan Schools Choral Society's Festival. Five Thousand Performers in the Great Orchestra. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling.

L'ORIENT.—An ORIENTAL TOUR; or a Voyage down the Stream of Time, Progress, and Civilisation, from the Earliest Periods to the Present Day. Magnificent effects and remarkable Music of different periods of the Egyptians, Hebrews, Greeks, Mohammedans, Latins, and Moderns, every Evening. Mr. Frederick Chatterton the distinguished Harpist's Special Morning Entertainment, at Four o'clock every Day. Mr. George Buckland's Second Volume of his Humorous Entertainment every Evening; to be followed by "Le Petit Musicien," or a Glimpse into the Times of Louis Quatorze. Mornings 1 to 5; Evenings, 7 to 10. Admission One Shilling. Children half-price.
JOHN S. PEPYS, Managing Director.
POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION (Limited), 309, Regent-street.

VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY.—Third Season, Daily from Ten till Seven. Admission, 1s. OUR HEROES AND THEIR DEEDS, painted by L. W. DESANGES. Episodes of Battle:—Alma, Inkermann, Balaclava, the Trenches, Sebastopol, the Persian War, and the Field of Lucknow. The collection largely increased. Descriptive Catalogue, 6d.
Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. JAS. HOWE, Sec.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall. Conductor, Mr. Costa.—FRIDAY, June 14, Costa's ELI. Principal Vocalists—Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdme. Rainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Huntley, and Signor Belletti. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and Stalls, 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, June 4, at Half-past Three, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Quartet in D (brilliant), Haydn; Kreutzer Sonata, piano and violin, Beethoven; Quartet, op. 44, in D, Mendelssohn; Pianoforte Solos, Chopin and Liszt. Artistes: Wieniawski (first time this season), Rice, Webb, and Piatti. Pianist, N. Rubinstein (first time in England). Tickets, half a guinea each for visitors, to be had at Cramer's, Chappell's, Ollivier's, and Ashdown and Parry's; and at the Institute, 18, Hanover-square. J. ELLA, Director.

HER MAJESTY'S CONCERT-ROOM, attached to Her Majesty's Theatre. The Original CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS Every Evening at Eight, and a MORNING PERFORMANCE every Saturday at Three. Stalls, 4s.; Balcony and Boxes, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes (to hold six), £1 11s. 6d. and £1 1s. Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be obtained at the Box-office of Her Majesty's Theatre; and at Mesurs. Hammonds', 214, Regent-street.
A New Burlesque Operatic Sketch by WILLIAM BROUGH, Esq., entitled THE BOHEMIAN GIRL, Every Evening.

The following Illustrations are in progress for the Number of this Journal for Saturday next, June 8:—

Epsom Races: Amusements of the Day.
Announcement of the Winner of the Derby at *Bell's Life* Office.
The Preliminary Canter on the Derby Day.
The Winner of the Derby.
The Winner of the Oaks.
"Watercress Gathering," drawn by S. Read.
"Dar-thula," by Henry Tidey, from the New Water Colour Exhibition.
The Horticultural Society's New Winter Garden, Kensington.
New Ipswich Steamer, Queen of the Thames.
Pontoon Bridge at Glasgow constructed by Volunteers.
The Volunteer Review in Regent's Park.
The British Excursionists to Paris in the Champs Elysées.
Waltham Powder-mill after the Explosion.
The Paris Chiffonier on his Round.
The Rag-sorter.
Interior of a Rag Warehouse in the Quartier Mouffetard, at Paris.
New Coventry Cambric Frilling.
The New Subway, Covent-garden Approach.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1861.

FROM time to time constitutional government is severely tested even in this its happiest home. At this moment our Parliamentary institutions present an appearance which has been familiarly described as a dead-lock. In the House of Commons parties are so evenly balanced that the managers of each section are distracted by the minuteness of their calculations, and political power is practically at the mercy of some dozen or so of gentlemen who are open to influences—generous or interested, as the case may be. Then there has arisen that contest between the Lords and the Commons on a question of privilege, which is made the stalking-horse of party; but, on the part of the Opposition, not so much with hostile views against the Ministry as a body, and still less against the Premier personally, but against one member of the Cabinet, whose fortune it has been to have, on more than one occasion, triumphed as a Chancellor of the Exchequer, or as an immediate opponent to a Chancellor of the Exchequer, over the ambitious politician to whom a combination of circumstances has committed the lead of those gentlemen who declare their mission to be the saving of the country from the perils of democracy. It is personal rivalry which is at the bottom of the protracted opposition to a single item of the Budget. The country ought to understand that it is simply a case of Disraeli versus Gladstone which has dragged its slow length along for the last six weeks. One by one all the arguments against the financial plan have been given up; and scarcely a pretext of protesting even against the repeal of the paper duty remained on the last night when the question was under discussion. The debate ended in a jovial song of triumph from the Premier, and care seemed driven from the countenance of the Minister of Finance. But in the very hour of apparent success there occurred an event which, on the face of it, could have little to do with any political or financial question, but which, in a short time, involved a Ministerial crisis—a change of Ministry or a dissolution of Parliament. In the discharge of a very obvious duty, the Government thought it necessary to give notice of the annulling of the contract which had been entered into for the conveyance of the mails to America from Galway. A little management, or a little foresight, might have postponed the promulgation of that intention for a week or two, had it been supposed that the fate of the Ministry would have turned on such a point. As it was, that which is called Irish patriotism found itself under the necessity of refusing its support to a Government which had upset a contract entered into by statesmen who, in the event of the retirement of Lord Palmerston, would again be in office, and who, of course, would adhere to their own arrangement. The effect is that in the narrow state of the Liberal majority in the House of Commons the defection of a few quasi-disinterested members would leave the Government stranded, and such would have been the result if the division had taken place on Monday night.

It is said that the Opposition do not desire office just now. In so many words, Lord Palmerston has been offered any tenure of power which he may desire, on condition that he throws over a member of his Government who is obnoxious to the Conservative party. It is believed that the Premier, with characteristic loyalty to his friends, would be unwilling to take that course; but he has an additional ground for standing by his Chancellor of the Exchequer, inasmuch as it is supposed that the resignations of Lord John Russell and Mr. Milner Gibson would be coincident with that of Mr. Gladstone. No doubt Lord Palmerston has had sufficient experience of a makeshift Cabinet to desire by every possible means to avoid such a necessity. The issue, therefore, is dependent on a state of things which, considered from any point of view, is discreditable to parties and public men in this country, and damaging to that constitutional system which we are holding up to the imitation of the world just now with more confidence than ever. It comes simply to this—either a Government will be defeated by the secession or the retrograde action of a few members of Parliament who have hitherto given their support to the measure in dispute; or the Ministry will truckle to this venal band, and, by some compromise of a question involving the improper expenditure of public money, catch those few votes which will be necessary to secure a majority in the division which must decide their fate. Is this a spectacle which the country can behold with satisfaction, or which ought to be presented to the nations which England boasts that it is her mission to teach how to live? Nevertheless, such was the position of things when the House of Commons met on Thursday evening. Perhaps nothing contributed so much to the success of the Government on the division as the indignant repudiation of the imputations cast on them which was made on their behalf by Lord John Russell.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of London will resume his usual Tuesday's levée after the Whitsuntide holidays on Tuesday next, June 4.

The Rev. Dr. Cardwell, Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, died on Thursday week.

The Bishop of Salisbury has announced his intention to institute legal proceedings in the Court of Arches against Dr. Rowland Williams, a writer of one of the "Essays and Reviews."

The parish church of Rudston, near Bridlington, Yorkshire, was reopened on Whit Tuesday, after having undergone a perfect restoration through the munificence of Miss Grant Macdowall, of Arndilly.

On Tuesday the anniversary of the Bishop of Oxford's Theological College at Cuddesdon was celebrated with great success, and a vast number of noblemen and gentlemen belonging to all parties in the Church assembled on the Bishop's invitation.

The University of London has strong hopes that one of the four vacant seats will be allotted to it, and the friends of Sir J. Romilly held a meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Friday se'nnight, to take such steps as may seem advisable to bring him forward as a candidate in case the seat is conceded to the University.

The following is a list of the preachers at Westminster Abbey for the present month:—June 2, the Rev. H. P. Liddon, Vice-Principal of Edmund Hall, Oxford; June 9, the Bishop of Carlisle; June 16, the Rev. J. R. Woodford, Vicar of Kempsford; June 23, the Rev. Dr. Wolff, Vicar of Ile Brewers; June 30, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Vicar of Doncaster.

On Thursday morning the Bishop of London consecrated St. Luke's Church, King's-cross, the foundation-stone of which was laid in 1855 by the Marquis of Blandford, now Duke of Marlborough. The Earl of Ellesmere contributed £1000 towards the erection of the church, and a City merchant £250, while the Skinners' Company have been liberal subscribers. The present building has cost about £7000, but still there is a considerable deficiency. The Rev. Charles Henry Andrews, formerly Curate of St. Pancras, has been appointed to the Incumbency of the new church and district.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rural Deaneries:* The Rev. W. K. Borton, Rector of Wickham St. Paul's, to Hedingham; Rev. C. Burney, Vicar of Halstead, to Colne; Rev. G. T. Clare to North Harthill, East Riding of Yorkshire; Rev. Dr. Gatty, Vicar of Ecclesfield, to Rotherham; Rev. R. S. B. Sandilands, Vicar of Croydon to Shingbay, in the diocese of Ely. *Rectories:* Rev. G. Lambe to Charlestown, Cornwall; Rev. J. A. Shepherd to Roding Margaret, Essex; Rev. C. Soames to Mildenhall, near Marlborough; Rev. H. A. Olivier to Crowhurst, Sussex. *Vicarages:* Rev. J. C. Carwithen to Stokenham, Devon; Rev. L. T. Chavasse to Rushall, Stafford; Rev. W. H. Grear to Hemingborough, near Hull; Rev. J. Hoyle to Burton-Dassett, Warwickshire. *Incumbencies:* Rev. J. D. Lotts to St. Anne's new Church, Hanger-lane, Stamford-hill; Rev. J. Vicary to Berwick Basset, Wilts. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. H. J. Day to St. Leonard, Aston Clinton; Rev. W. M. Haslewood to Great Harwood, Lancashire; Rev. C. Hughes to Tockholes, Lancashire; Rev. W. A. Mocatta to St. Thomas, Rodleston, Lancashire; Rev. J. Twamley to Padiham, Lancashire. *Curacies, &c.:* Rev. A. M. Deane to St. Mary's, Stafford; Rev. G. Sketchley-Finden to Newport Pagnel, Bucks; Rev. J. G. Tupper to be Principal of the Operatives' Jewish Converts' Institution, Bethnal-green; Rev. J. Wicks to be Donative of Barrow Gurney, near Bristol.—*Guardian.*

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Royal family are still at Osborne, where the King of the Belgians and the Count of Flanders, and Prince Louis of Hesse, remain on a visit to her Majesty.

On Friday se'nnight, the anniversary of the Queen's birthday, no festivities took place in consequence of the mourning.

On Sunday Divine service was performed at Osborne before her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Arthur. The King of the Belgians also attended the service. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting and the domestic household were present.

On Monday the Prince of Wales, attended by Major-General the Hon. Robert Bruce and Major Teesdale, left Osborne for Madingley Hall, Cambridge. The Prince embarked in the Royal yacht Fairy, and went on board her Majesty's ship Hero at Spithead on his way to Portsmouth.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, drove out in an open carriage and four, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce and the Equerry in Waiting. The Prince Consort, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Count of Flanders, and Prince Arthur, embarked in the Royal yacht Fairy and steamed to Spithead. The Royal party went on board the Edgar, the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Erskine, and returned to Osborne at half-past seven o'clock.

THE DRAWINGROOM.

We have authority to state that it is expected that at her Majesty's Drawingroom to be held on the 19th of June all ladies will appear in mourning. The ladies of the diplomatic corps, the wives of her Majesty's Cabinet Ministers, and of her Majesty's household will wear deep crape mourning with black ornaments. All other ladies attending the Court will appear in black, with black feathers, lappets, and gloves. Diamonds may be worn. Ladies to be presented on their marriage, and young unmarried ladies to be presented for the first time, may appear in white.

PRINCE LOUIS OF HESSE.

His Grand Ducal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse has been attacked by measles, the symptoms of which first appeared on the 23rd ult. The disease, which is of a mild character, is passing through its natural course, and the eruption is now disappearing.

PRINCE ALFRED.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, who is now on his way to Canada, is expected at home for a month's leave of absence towards the end of August.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary honoured the performances at the Royal Italian Opera with their presence on Monday evening. Their Royal Highnesses occupied the Queen's box.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honoured Lord and Lady Clarence Paget with his company to dinner on Wednesday evening, at their residence at the Admiralty.

Earl Granville has arrived at his residence in Bruton-street from Paris, in which capital the Lord President has been passing the Whitsun holidays.

The Countess of Derby will have an assembly on June 19 at her residence in St. James's-square.

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen have returned to England from Egypt. His Lordship continues in a feeble state of health.

The Countess of Craven's balls are fixed for June 6 and 14, and not on the 5th and 13th proximo, as previously announced.

Lord Ashburton's second reception as President of the Royal Geographical Society, announced for June 5, is unavoidably postponed.

Lady Olliffe's ball at the Mansion House will take place on June 14.

Mrs. W. Gladstone's Friday evening receptions are unavoidably postponed for the present.

Miss Burdett Coutts entertained a party in Stratton-street on Monday evening, at which M. Fechter gave a reading from "Hamlet."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Admiral Moorsom, who was chairman of the London and North-Western Railway, died on Sunday at his residence, Montague-place.

Rumour sends the Channel Fleet to Gibraltar, in readiness to act in concert with the Mediterranean fleet, under Admiral Martin's command, should events require their presence in the Mediterranean waters.—*Times.*

The recent order in council on relative naval and military rank abolishes the rank of "Mate" altogether, and substitutes that of "Sub-Lieutenant," as in the French Navy.

Lord Herbert has appointed Major-General Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., to be permanent Under Secretary of State for War for the Military Division of the War Office.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The annual dinner of the 32nd Middlesex (Six Foot Volunteer Guards) took place on Monday evening at St. James's Hall—Captain the Hon. T. C. Bruce, Commandant of the corps, presiding.

The 7th Surrey, under the command of Major Beresford, assembled in Kennington Park last Saturday for the purpose of being inspected by Colonel M'Murdo. They went through several difficult evolutions in admirable style.

A banquet was given to Lord Lyttelton, at Worcester, on Thursday se'nnight, by the officers of the various rifle corps of Worcestershire—Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Knight, M.P., in the chair.

A general meeting of the National Rifle Association was held on Monday—the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. His Royal Highness entered into a variety of explanations with regard to the pecuniary position of the association, the nature of the next meeting at Wimbledon, and the best means of promoting the success of the movement. The Chairman and the Duke of Newcastle both commented on the extraordinary success which the rifle movement had achieved in some of the colonies, especially in Canada.

PRESENTATIONS.—Last Saturday the ceremony of the presentation of a silver bugle to the 4th Surrey Corps took place in Mr. Leaf's park at Streatham, in presence of a large concourse. The bugle is the gift of the ladies of Streatham and its neighbourhood, and was presented by Mrs. Leaf on their behalf.——On Saturday evening there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen at Russell-square to witness the presentation of three side colours to the 37th Middlesex Corps, known in the locality as the "St. Giles and St. George's, Bloomsbury." The Rev. H. Bailey, M.A., Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, presented the three colours on behalf of the fair donors who had worked them—ladies of Russell and Bedford squares, Montague-street, and Haverstock-hill. This battalion musters 700 strong.

Captain Ackiom, barrack-master, Birmingham, claims the merit of having originated the notion of a volunteer marine artillery, the plan of which, he says is minutely laid down in his work "England for ever safe from the Invader," published early in 1859.

THE FRENCH DERBY.—The scene last Sunday in the Forest of Chantilly was such as Watteau would have painted for the walls of a palace, with the addition of some horses and jockeys. Instead of discordant travelling bands and card-sellers bawling into your ears there was a bird on every bough. As you approached you heard nothing but nightingales, and you could not have guessed that anxious men were betting on their favourites, or that all the rank and fashion of Paris were conversing in fairy pavilions or under the leafy screens. The jockeys were weighed in a summer-house, and the horses were saddled on asphalted areas surrounded by the smooth lawn. Along the racecourse were innumerable pionics, the members of which rose from their loes and their champagne to see the running, and then disposed themselves again on their cushions and their shawls. Rustics in costume kept at a modest distance. The view of the whole course was unbroken. There was no running, no pushing, no shouting, nothing to offend the sense or disturb the contemplation of a scene which even Puritan England might have thought worthy of a Sabbath-day. The police only presented themselves to show the way, or to tell the order of the races. The bearers of names illustrious in French and European history, and including many half-dor ostiocated among ourselves, discharged the duties of the course, and did with smiles and bows what in England is supposed to require the harsh rebuke or the hard bâton. The races were all run with absolute punctuality; the horses were all as well-behaved as the habitués of our Rotten-row; there was no accident to man or beast; everybody returned to Paris sober, and, if not a winner, at all events impressed with the beauty of the scene and the advantages of order. Yet nothing was lost of the legitimate sport, and the horses exemplified the caprices of fortune without that savagery which seems only too natural on an English race-course. The winner was ridden by an English jockey, the only circumstance that disturbs the purity of the contrast and prevents this from being an entirely French race. The jockeys took their places for the first race at two o'clock, and the last was run at half-past four, when the throng left the course, perhaps for vespers, perhaps for meditation in the woods.—*Times.*

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE EPSOM MEETING.

ALTHOUGH there was everything to tempt in the weather, still we have seldom known such a dull sort of Derby. The tremendous confidence which Mr. Merry showed in his colt, and the belief that, with Thormanby in the stable, he was not likely to be far out, deadened amateur speculation; and even the knowledge that "the clever Baronet" had fired his round-shots into Dundee, and that two or three more of The Talent never missed him when they had a chance, did not shake him. He was not a popular horse with the public, but they were thoroughly afraid of him, and they thought that it must be something more than mere obstinacy in his owner to determine to stand every shilling out, and not give those who had backed the horse with him a chance of hedging. Yorkshire has not been in such an uncomfortable state over a Derby for many a long year. They generally like to swear by something, and here they had nothing worthy of their fealty. Kettledrum seemed too uncertain a horse for them; Klarikoff's last year's form was not to their mind; and they finally settled down in a small, undecisive way on Dictator, and much good he did them. Diophantus was backed for an immense deal of good money; but the fact of his owner not caring to back him, except coupled with Imaus, who hung around his neck in the betting like an "Old Man of the Sea," prevented the public from taking to him heartily; and, in spite of his Two-Thousand performance, they never believed him to be exactly the boy to dash the bonnet from Dundee's head.

The latter held his lead through the Monday at Tattersall's, where there was no great excitement, but plenty to see. The eight Spencer yearlings averaged 80 gs., one of them, a very nice half-brother to Dacia, falling to Mr. Craven's nod for 130 gs., while 66 gs. was the top price for the ten Milward ponies, which made their 43½ gs. a piece, and did not seem so redolent of oilcake as usual. On Tuesday the Craven Stakes, which ended in a dead heat between Cantine and Cape Flyaway, had no particular influence on the Derby; but still Malta's running did not harden confidence in Diophantus. Touch-me-Not, once the property of the unfortunate Mr. Brabazon, who was murdered at Pekin, scattered her field far and wide; Baron Rothschild beat Carisbrook, Coulon, Express, and eight others cleverly for the Woodcote, with one of those King Toms of whose racing powers he seems to have a monopoly; and Little Lady was her old self over half a mile.

Nothing, technically speaking, had "a bad night of it" on Tuesday, though the betting attentions to Dundee were renewed; and, while Dictator moved up, Kettledrum gradually receded. Rouge Dragon was in force once more, and the 66 to 1—the "read this day six months" of a horse's fate—was awarded to Aurelian. The Downs were as crowded as we ever remember to have seen them; but there was a lack of heart in the proceedings and an absence of fun, which, to our minds, is unparalleled. It seemed like a grim piece of business, which duty compelled them to go through, and there was not one atom of enthusiasm to wake them into life. They "would not have missed it for anything," but still they didn't care to go. How different to Voltigeur's year, when "Job Marson," "The Spota," and "The Richmond horse," seemed to tremble on every tongue! Aurelian, a very unpretending-looking colt, with suspicious pasterns, was first on the ground, and then the Frenchmen had their hearts gladdened to the full by their great muscular but common-looking chestnut Royallieu, who looked fit to carry 13st. to any hounds. Dictator had a host of admirers, but he was thought rather too jolly in his condition, and, as he never made a show at any part of the race, it would seem that the hardness of Middleham Moor, which caused Kettledrum's removal to Wiltshire for a week, had prevented Messrs. Fobert and Briggs from getting him quite fit. His quarters were immense, and almost too heavy in their build to justify an idea that he would stay, to say nothing of his suspicious Iago descent. Seven Dials was quite a burlesque on a Derby horse. Rouge Dragon's white face was quite a beacon from afar, and few horses were more looked at, and, from his great size, easier seen. His condition was very nice; but his joints were thought to be dubious, and few indeed believed in "the cherry" that day. Diophantus had all the votes when he and Imaus were seen together in Mr. Heathcote's meadow; but the former, whose thighs and quarters looked Epsom all over, was not just in cue; and his irritability and tendency to break out increased as the start drew nearer. Lupus was a mere pony by the side of Kildonan, upon whose curious and un-Derbylike frame Mr. Parr had exhausted the resources of his art, and, if ever clever winding up could bring a horse through, it ought to have been a red-letter day in the Benhams calendar. Scott's lot were not liked. The Drake turned out his toes oddly, and was a great four-cornered piece of lumber; and there was not the Whitewell gloss upon the coat of Klarikoff, who showed precisely the same symptoms as he had done at the Two Thousand post, to the great horror of his backers. Atherstone was a gay, corky-looking son of Touchstone, rather on the leg, and made more for a short course; and for perfection and training there was nothing to touch Kettledrum. In fact, we do not think that we have ever seen a horse leave that paddock in such perfect form. He is a curious-looking horse, rather coltish in his general effect, and the oldest turfites declared that they could remember nothing exactly like him. His neck is rather short and his tail set on rather low, and his shoulder might perhaps be a little better laid, but his neck and quarters are perfection, and his legs were as clean as the day he was foaled. Altogether there was such a brightness about his step and gait that it is perfectly wonderful that, after the thrill of satisfaction he caused among the merest neophytes, whenever any one caught a sight of him, he should only start at 100 to 6. Dundee was the great bugbear, and, when Gardener and Lopcatcher had passed out unheeded, the two yellow jackets were seen demanding an entrance at the gate of the paddock, which they walked through merely to save the fine. Russley sunk into mere insignificance by the side of the crack as he went dancing through the living lane of honour, which received him with such respectful admiration. It was very difficult to see him, but he seemed but little changed since last year, and looked wonderfully fit to run.

And thus the two hundred and thirty-eight entries were reduced down to eighteen starters at last, and Boyce, Charlton, Kendall, Luke Snowdon, and Dockeray had all the felicity of looking on in *mufti*. Dundee and Kettledrum both went well in their canters, and the latter sweated a good deal in his neck, the most beefy part about him when he pulled up. Diophantus was still not quite at ease with himself, while Dundee walked out quietly third, and the fatal dell saw them in order once more. Before Mr. M'George had given the word six of them were away, and when he did drop his flag Kettledrum and Diophantus settled well in front, behind Royallieu, and Dundee at the head of the second division, with Atherstone, Dictator, and Kildonan close behind him. More than a mile from home Diophantus rushed to the front, with Kettledrum, Aurelian, Atherstone, and Royallieu waiting on him, and Lord Stamford's colours sailed gallantly round the Corner into the straight, while Dundee was seen quietly moving into action in the middle of the course and getting well to his horses after a slight concussion with Royallieu and Atherstone. At one moment it seemed as if he was going to draw right away, but Kettledrum, Aurelian, and Diophantus, on the low side, were always with him, and Klarikoff came creeping up. To these five the race was now left, and at the distance Custance's hands were up, and the shout of "Dundee's beat!" echoed along the hillside. On he struggled as game as a pebble to the centre of the stand, where Bullock sent his chestnut out, made him and Diophantus safe in the next two strides, and cleared the post first by a length cleverly, the crack earning the second money by a head, and Diophantus getting the best of Aurelian, "the great surprise" of the day, by a neck. Klarikoff's bad start prevented him from ever reaching his horses, but still he was a fair fifth, and Royallieu ran in sixth. The rest were all over the course, with Imaus, Kildonan, and Atherstone nearer home than the rest. Dundee was very lame as he came back to scale. The breakdown is said to have occurred at The Road, and there seem but slight hopes that he will be got round to meet Kettledrum and Klarikoff in the St. Leger, in which, unfortunately, Diophantus is not entered.

There was no demonstration when the winner returned to scale, as people seemed to be struck dumb at the favourite's downfall, and had only presence of mind to say that the Derby had gone into the hands of a rare good sportsman, "which is some comfort." The winner is by Rataplan out of Hybla by the Provost, and, like Dundee, was bred by Mr. Cookson. The pair were sold at Doncaster with the rest of the Neasham yearlings; and, while the bay made only 170 gs., the chestnut got up to 400 gs., and was thought cheap at the money. Colonel Towneley was, however, determined to go a great deal higher rather than lose him; and gave 850 gs. last autumn for his yearling half brother by Fandango. This is the fifth time he has been in public, and the result has proved to the letter that the stable had every reason to be dissatisfied with the race for the Two Thousand. Still, John Scott can say, on the other hand, that his colt lost start, and could never reach his horses, and that he will show good grounds of appeal in his turn on the St. Leger Day. He blames Fordham, it is said, for not waiting till the horses "came back to him;" but Fordham might have waited till Christmas for that contingency at the pace they went from end to end. Never were four horses less inclined to "come back" since the Derby was a race. Losing start was no joke in a race run at such a pace, as, if horologists are right, the distance was done in 2m. 43s., or even 2s., less than the hitherto best time in Blink Bonny's and Beadsman's year. The value of the stakes was about £6400, and those who can get more than 3 to 1 about the winner for the St. Leger are lucky indeed. None of the prophets pinned their pure and simple faith on Kettledrum, but "Actæon" of London, and "Rataplan" of Manchester, beat them all off with "Kettledrum or Dundee."

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

There are as many ways of enjoying Epsom as there are of cooking eggs; and, to begin with, there are four different modes of getting to it. We have tried the drag, at 10s. 6d. per head; the hansom, at 30s.; the field route from Kingston, with its hazel copses, dells, and cider-taps, at 2s.; and we have finally settled down into the conventional three half-crowns, and "no particular kind of carriage guaranteed," and never sigh to change. Then there comes the long, pleasant walk under the beeches and elms, and along the privet hedges of The Durdans, where Amato, "the Epsom pony," who put Grey Momus and Ion to rout, lies buried, with a stone and chains to guard him. Who would miss the simmering excitement of that paddock hour, where peers, M.P.s, Generals, Q.C.s, baronets, bookmen, licensed victuallers, horsedealers, touts, and Corinthians, go up with a rush as each fresh-sheeted favourite enters it, and scan his legs and his nostrils as if they might read the death warrant of their fiver, or their thrice five thousand in the puffiness of one or the moistness of the other! How cautiously they steal away, one by one, back to the Ring, to try and "get out" before their morning's idol goes back, or, with fresh assurance in their step, to pile on another hundred or another pound, and determine once more to risk the hazard of the die on Scott or Merry—black or yellow—or stand by the dashing young Earl from Leicestershire with his blue and black belt.

The crowd by the side of the cords care but little for these things. They have none of the Yorkshire acumen in things equine; if a horse went short, or had not had six weeks' preparation, not three in a hundred would find it out; but they have heard and read about Dundee and Diophantus and all the rest of the favourites for eight months past, till they have learned to regard them as household gods only to be spoken of with the deepest respect. Each man has doubtless his favourite prophet: one may swear by "Argus" or "Augur;" another may look to "Beacon" as his guiding star, or make "Hotspur" the chancellor of his racing conscience; but the fairer sex, who stoop to no weary index and calendar-searchings, are more generally impromptu prophets for themselves, and, entrusting the "love of a chestnut" or the "bay beauty" to go for their gloves, quite as often hit on the winner.

To have a lunch *al fresco* of every form and shape, from the lordly perigord and the iced cup of Badminton to the slice of fat pork and the flat ginger-beer, and to catch a glimpse of the many-coloured ruck at last as they sweep round Tattenham Corner, are the sole objects of at least 100,000 that day. They have only to do with the Epsom present; they wot little and care less for the great scenes which have been enacted there. Hyde Park Corner is big with the history of "knockings out" in the spirit, but "The Surrey Corner" tells a still heavier tale on the flesh. Taxing the sexagenarian memory only, we have Moses bringing the Duke of York's colours to the front as he rounded it; Emilius "suffering" at that point, and coming again; The Colonel following Cadland steadily in the deading heat; Priam drawing up from the very rear, and getting on to terms with the leaders; Trustee fairly flogged round it by George Edwards to scatter the field for St. Giles; Slane trying to hopelessly shake off Vension, Gladiator, and Bay Middleton; Deception coming out five lengths from everything, and making an *auto da fé* of herself; Gaper cutting his own throat in his efforts to choke off Cotherstone; Teddington defeating every challenge, and causing a spread eagle in his field; and so on through the days of "The West" and "The Berkshire Giant" and Blink Bonny to the great year when chestnuts wore the three ribbons at Epsom and Doncaster.

Subjoined is a return of the running:—

TUESDAY.

Craven Stakes.—Cantine, 1. Cape Flyaway, 2.
Rous Stakes.—Curlew, 1. Lava, 2.
Woodcote Stakes.—Wingrave, 1. Carisbrook, 2.
Brighton Stakes.—Touch-me-Not, 1. Palaiseau, 2.
Horton Stakes.—Southport, 1. Revolt, 2.
Heathcote Plate.—Little Lady, 1. Ballverne, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Epsom Town Plate.—Wedding, 1. Miss Emma, 2.

THE DERBY STAKES.

Kettledrum, 1. Dundee, 2. Diophantus, 3.

Manor Plate.—Deserter, 1. Jenny Longlegs, 2.
Bentinck Plate.—Hesper, 1. Curlew, 2.
Burgh Stakes.—Calliope f., 1. Grant, 2.

THURSDAY.

Shirley Stakes.—Ellerton walked over.
Grand Stand Stakes.—Dead heat between Lupus and Umpire. Lupus walked over, and receives one-third of the stakes.
Two-year-old Stakes.—Patriot, 1. Express, 2.
Epsom Cup.—Surprise, 1. Lady Trespass, 2.
Walton Stakes.—Broad Arrow, 1. Revolt, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Avalanche, 1. Allington, 2.
Four-Year-Old Stakes.—Umpire, 1. Loiterer, 2.
South-Western Stakes.—Sporting Life, 1. Twilight, 2.

FRIDAY.

THE OAKS.

Brown Duchess, 1. Lady Ripon, 2. Fairwater, 3.

Ewell Stakes.—Neophyte, 1. Lopcatcher, 2.
Surrey Foal Stakes.—Undergraduate walked over.
Durdans Plate.—Lady Ripon, 1. Industrious, 2.
Derby and Oaks Stakes.—Dux, 1. Gazelle, 2.
Glasgow Plate.—Miss Emma, 1. Miss Julia, 2.

YACHTING.—The second match of the season of the Wellington Yacht Club came off on Monday. The entries were as follows, all starting:—Gipsy, Belle, Lotus, Mersey, and Emma. The race was among sailing-gigs, and the course was Chelsea to Wandsworth and back, twice; the prize being a pretty silver cup. The Belle (Mr. Barker) won a well-contested race by four minutes, with the Mersey second and Gipsy third.

CRICKET.—A match between the Marylebone Club and Ground and Eleven Colts was played at Lord's on Monday and Tuesday, terminating in favour of the Marylebone Club by 95 runs. The following is the score:—M.C.C. and Ground, first innings, 129; second innings, 117. The Colts, first innings, 73; second innings, 76.

The Old Etonians, from Oxford, played a spirited match with the Present Etonians in the shooting-fields of Eton College on Saturday last, and, although the Oxford gentlemen brought with them a professional in the person of Grundy, they were defeated by 72 runs, with seven wickets to go down. The following is the score:—The Oxonians, 181; The Etonians, 253.

All-England Eleven v. Twenty-two of the Lansdown Club: This match was commenced at Sydenham Field, Bath, on Thursday week, and concluded on Saturday. The Lansdown won with twelve wickets to go down; the numbers being:—All-England Eleven, first innings, 75; second innings, 121. Lansdown Club, first innings, 136; second innings, 74.

The Gentlemen v. Players of Kent: This match was commenced at Maidstone on Monday, and concluded on Tuesday in favour of the Players in one innings by 127 runs, they having made the enormous score of 348, of which number Bennett, the celebrated slow bowler, made an innings of 160.

The great match for the benefit of the Cricketers' Fund, which is fixed to take place on Monday next, will be played by the following:—All England—Anderson, Cæsar, Clarke, Daft, Diver, Hayward, Jackson, Parr, H. Stephenson, Tarrant, Tinley, and Wilshire. United All England—Atkinson, Bell, Caffyn, Carpenter, Coppinger, Grundy, Griffith, Hearne, Lockyer, Lillywhite, Mortlock, E. Stephenson, and Wisden.

A school of civil engineering and surveying has been opened at the University, Melbourne, and a competent lecturer engaged to conduct it.

THE RESTORATION OF CHARLES II.,

29TH OF MAY, 1660.

IT was at a period when the fortunes of Charles were at the lowest ebb—nine years after the total defeat of his army at Worcester—while he was residing in Breda, surrounded by those loyal and gallant followers who steadily adhered to him and composed his little Court—it was at this time that intelligence arrived which at once reversed the aspect of his affairs, and placed the crown without galling conditions almost in his grasp. Letters were immediately addressed by him to the Speaker of the House of Commons, to the House of Lords, to Monk and the Army, to Montague and the Navy, and to the Mayor and City of London. In a few days after the two Houses voted that, by the ancient and fundamental laws of the realm, the Government was, and ought to be, by King, Lords, and Commons. They invited Charles to return and receive the crown to which he was born, and to meet his more urgent necessities they sent him a present of fifty thousand pounds. The fleet, in like manner, declared for him; and the City made him an offering of ten thousand pounds. On the 10th of May a solemn thanksgiving was held by the Lords in Westminster Abbey—by the Commons in St. Margaret's. The very next day the Speaker of the Commons left for Holland to conduct the King to England. On the 14th his Majesty reached the Hague, and, as soon as the weather permitted, set sail for Dover, where, on the 25th, he was received by General Monk, the Earl of Winchester, and numberless persons of distinction. From Dover to the capital his progress resembled a triumphal procession. On Blackheath he was met by the army in battle array, and greeted with acclamations as he rode through the ranks. Proceeding to London, he found at Deptford, "on his right hand, above an hundred proper maids clad all alike in white garments with scarfs about them, who, having prepared many flaskets full of flowers and sweet herbs, strewed the way before him as he rode." So exuberant was the enthusiasm of the people as he proceeded onward that he slyly remarked it was surely his own fault that he had ever been compelled to leave subjects so fervent in their loyalty. But the crowning splendour of the ovation was reserved for his entry into the metropolis, which took place on the 29th. His first arrival was in St. George's-fields, where the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, with the Recorder and other civic authorities, invited him to a sumptuous collation laid out in a magnificent pavilion erected for the purpose. Before the banquet the King was presented with the sword of state, and the Recorder made a speech to him. From St. George's-fields he proceeded in great pomp to the City, which he entered at London-bridge. Here "he found the windows and streets exceedingly thronged with people to behold him, and the walls adorned with hangings and carpets of tapestry and other costly stuff, and in many places sets of loud musick (all the conduits as he passed running claret wine), and the several companies in their liveries, with the ensigns belonging to them, as also the trained bands of the City standing along the streets and welcoming him with joyful acclamations." The Monarch was preceded by troops of horsemen to the number of three thousand persons, in splendid dresses, attended by trumpeters and footmen innumerable. Then came the Sheriffs and all the Aldermen in scarlet gowns and gorgeous trappings; then followed the Lord Mayor, carrying the naked sword; after him rode the Lord General and the Duke of Buckingham; and, lastly, riding between his two brothers, came King Charles. The cavalcade was closed by a troop of horse with white colours, Monk's body guard, five regiments of horse, and two troops of noblemen and gentlemen. At Whitehall an enormous crowd of citizens in velvet coats and gold chains were drawn up on each side the way; and, as his Majesty passed between them and entered the Palace, which he did about seven o'clock in the evening, he was received with tremendous shouts and the firing of salutes from horse and foot in honour of his happy restoration.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

MR. PENGELLY'S Fourth Lecture, "On the Devonian Age of the World, on Thursday last week, was devoted to the sponges and corals of the period their natural history and affinities being dwelt on and illustrated by numerous fine specimens on the table. Of the Devonian sponges of Devon and Cornwall there are nine species belonging to four genera; only one of these species is found out of Britain. The "Polperro" sponges, found only in slate rocks, and supposed by many to be fishes, were especially dwelt on. Even Hugh Miller said they were "riddles on which to exercise the ingenuity of the palæontologist." The Devonian corals were next considered, and their wonderful formation, representing the lapse of an enormous amount of time, fully described. Of the 150 species found in the period, 49 occur in Devon and Cornwall, 23 in Continental Europe, 6 in America, and 1 in Australia. None has as yet been found in the Devonian rocks of Herefordshire and Scotland.

The FRIDAY EVENING DISCOURSE was given by PROFESSOR WESTWOOD, "On the Metamorphoses of Insects," which are—1. the egg; 2. the larva (also called caterpillar, grub, and maggot—the feeding stage); 3, the chrysalis (aurelia or pupa); 4, the winged state. The changes in form which take place in crabs, lobsters, and barnacles, showing them to approximate to insects, were first dwelt on. The metamorphoses of various members of the Linnean class Insecta were next described, by the aid of numerous diagrams; the wonderful transformations in the mole-cricket, ant-lion, and cockchafer being especially dwelt on. It was stated that the worms from an ounce of silkworms' eggs will devour in one month 1609lb.; and that some insects which remain in the larva state three years will increase to 72,000 times their original size, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., the president, was in the chair.

PROFESSOR MÜLLER'S Seventh Lecture "On the Science of Language" was delivered on Saturday last. The "Comparative Grammar" of Bopp was very highly commended, and the celebrated work of Horne Tooke, "The Diversions of Purley," was referred to as an example where a correct course of investigation had been pursued, but erroneous conclusions had been arrived at, through defective knowledge of facts. Examples were given of the right method to be pursued in tracing words to their roots, and the converse. *Royal* was traced to *reg*, from *regs*, *rex*, *roy*; and *Institution* to its root, *sti* or *sta*. "Art" was shown to be derived through a variety of ancient and modern languages, from *Arya*, noble, the ancient name of the Indo-Germanic race; and from *ar*, the root of words relating to ploughing—the *art* most highly esteemed in agricultural nations. The root *spec* was also traced to numerous words in many languages. Verbal roots are few in number. The Chinese have 450 roots in 50,000 words. The common vocabulary in all languages is limited. An agricultural labourer employs about 300 words; an eloquent speaker may use 10,000; the English Bible uses about 6000; Milton about 8000; and Shakspeare about 15,000. We are now studying those principles of language with which the Brahmins were acquainted 500 years before the Christian era. The Duke of Northumberland, president, was in the chair.

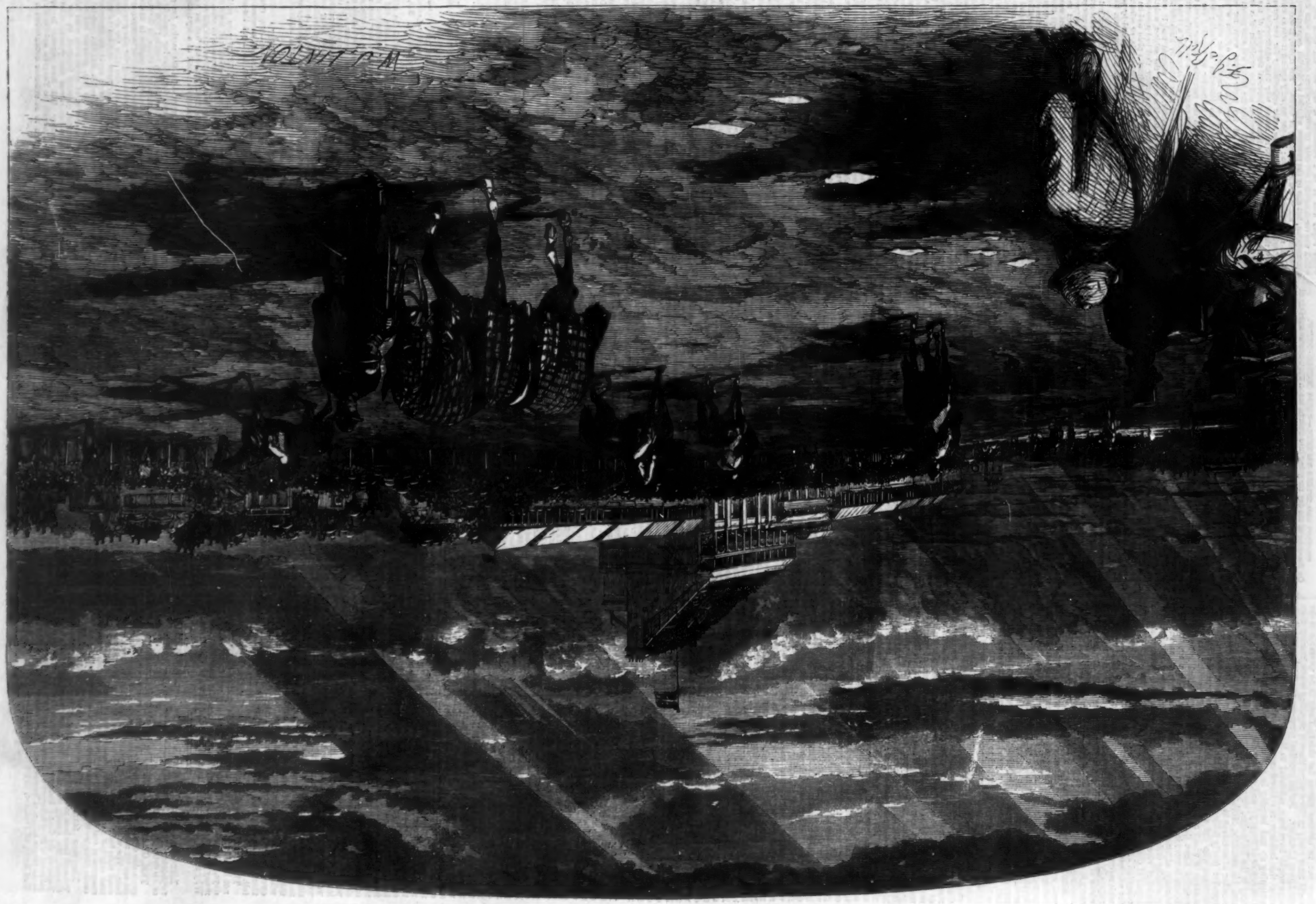
On Friday, June 7, Professor Tyndall will give a discourse on the Physical Basis of Solar Chemistry.

MR. HULLAH'S Fifth Lecture "On the History of Modern Music," on Tuesday last, was devoted to the German school of the last century, which owed so much to the influence of the Italians, the founders of instrumental music, who were not only the inventors but also the best performers on all the instruments of the modern orchestra. After pointing out the peculiarities which constitute the form or plan of a modern composition, an interesting sketch was given of the lives of Haydn and Mozart, the latter being the greatest musical composer, perhaps, that ever lived. The list of his works appears almost incredible when we learn that he died aged thirty-five. In his works genius and learning are beautifully united. It is remarkable that both Haydn and Mozart were indebted for their first knowledge of the grandeur of the genius of Handel to visits to this country. We have no space for further details of this eloquent lecture.

THE GALWAY PACKETS.—On Wednesday a return was made to Parliament of the substance of the reports of the Admiralty and Board of Trade Surveyors on the steam-ships employed by the Atlantic Royal Company in conveying the mails between Galway and America. Mr. J. Luke, the Admiralty surveyor, reports of the Pacific on the 9th of July last that in his opinion the general strength of the vessel was not satisfactory for the transatlantic mail service, and she could not justly be regarded as constituting a fair compliance with the true spirit and meaning of the contract. The Parana was reported on the 5th of August to be fit for temporary but not for permanent service; and on the 3rd of the present month the speed attained by a trial on a previous day is reported insufficient to secure a fulfilment of the stipulations of the contract. The Admiralty surveyor's report on the Prince Albert in October last, and on the Adriatic last month, were satisfactory. An inspection of the Hibernia on the 6th of last month, after she had encountered a heavy gale on her passage from Southampton to Galway, indicated such a deficiency of strength (according to the two surveyors) as to render her unseaworthy. On the 1st of April the report on the Columbia mentions several faults, but the surveyor considers the vessel fit to carry the mails for two or three voyages during the summer service. Several deficiencies were indicated by the Board of Trade surveyors last year in the Brazil and the Connaught; but the usual certificates were granted. After the Board of Trade survey of the Hibernia in April last, her certificate was, on the recommendation of two surveyors, cancelled.

CAPTURE BY THE UNITED STATES SQUADRON.—A despatch, dated New York, May 18, states that the ship Argo, bound from Richmond, Virginia, for Europe, with a cargo of tobacco, had been captured by the blockading squadron of the Federal Government. It is rumoured in Liverpool that several cotton ships had also been captured by the vessels belonging to the United States' Navy.—*Manchester Guardian*

"THE RESTORATION OF CHARLES II."—DRAWN BY J GILBERT.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE DERBY DAY: VIEW OF THE COURSE FROM NEAR "THE COCKEN," LOOKING TOWARDS THE PADDOCK.—SEE PAGE 509.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

PRIVATE memberdom in the House of Commons is in peril, not much to the distress, probably, of the real workers, and, certainly, not to the grief of enforced listeners. All this Session on the nights when what are called private members (meaning those gentlemen who are endeavouring to make their doings as public as possible) are indulging their hobbies there is the greatest difficulty in keeping a House. Is there not an obvious reason for this? There is no assembly in the world more ready to listen when there is anything worth hearing than our Lower Chamber. For all practical purposes the Whitsuntide holidays might have been extended to Monday. When the House met after the holidays the Government had the greatest difficulty in whipping up and keeping in the chartered forty until they got into Committee of Supply; and, as they did not then get through a single vote in the Estimates, very little was gained. In despite of Mr. Brand and his satellites, Ministers were unable to get together the requisite number of members at four o'clock on Friday, and that although the Speaker (sadly falling off from the prompt, stern custom of his predecessor, who did all his work, pleasant or disagreeable, just in the manner in which a Roman father used to cut off his rebel son's head) counted three times, and paused long after the third enumeration. There is more in all this than meets the eye, and it is a circumstance worthy of attention that the character of our popular assembly is gradually undergoing a change which, from the abstract constitutional point of view, is not for the better. All legislation is passing into the hands of the Government, and the general body of members are being relegated into the regions of boredom. This, however, cuts both ways; for whereas private and independent members are less well supplied with safety-valves, in the shape of right of action of their own, they naturally take to obstructiveness; and whereas Ministers have the whole of legislation in their hands, they become every day less able to carry it on, in the face of five or six hundred gentlemen who have nothing else to do but to talk.

Monday last was to have been a great day. Rumours of Ministerial peril were abundant. A curious want of tact, or a rash confidence, had induced Mr. Gladstone (he is supposed to be responsible) at this critical moment, in the fate of his Budget, to signify that the contract for the conveyance of the mails to America from Galway was to be annulled. The result was an *émeute* among the Irish members, and many who had hitherto supported the Government were denounced by bell, book, and candle if they voted for a Ministry which had committed such an outrage on Ireland as to refuse to continue to expend public money on a malfeasant company which had chosen its point of exodus in an Irish port. A well-known priest of the Romish Church who has declared that Irish politics mean "the mails going from Galway" came to town and held levées in the lobby of the House, the result of which was to be seen in the pinched expression of countenance of at least one Irish member who had made himself conspicuous by his support of the repeal of the paper duty, and on whom, of course, the spiritual ban had been placed. When the House met (Mr. Cobden was present for the first time this year, looking somewhat grey, but better than when he was last there) speculation as to the result of the night ran high. It was distinctly stated that the division would take place that night, and, as Mr. Newdegate had given notice of a motion which might have answered the purpose of bringing on an issue, it was supposed that the struggle would be taken on that. The striking thinness of the House when that hon. gentleman rose was attributed only to the want of congeniality with his style of oratory which is generally exhibited by the House. He is held to be one of those to be avoided as a bigot; and he is seldom listened to. The fact, however, is, that he is by no means an indifferent speaker, is often impressive, and delivers himself of free and wide sentiments which are decidedly liberal from the philanthropic as distinguished from the political point of view. Moreover, if one were called on to give an opinion on so unnecessary a matter, we should say that he is without question the most honest man in Parliament. It was soon found that Mr. Newdegate (who is among the Opposition, but not exactly of them, having thrown off allegiance to Mr. Disraeli long ago) was not the chosen organ of his so-called party; and the debate nearly lapsed at the end of his speech. After Mr. Gladstone's short and contemptuous speech (only Mr. Spooner could be found to support his colleague, the most effective hit he made being on the most dandified hat in the House, that of an ex-First Lord of the Admiralty, who sat just before him, and the violation of whose perfection of toilet caused a very common accident to be received with uproarious laughter by the House), when the division was called, so great a crowd of Conservatives rushed away to avoid voting with one of their own side that the door leading out of the House could not be closed at the moment when the members were about to be ordered to their respective lobbies.

This preliminary skirmish having come to a close, the clause of the Budget Bill which repealed the paper duty was met by a direct negative. It is remarkable that on nights when a great party division is expected the House is always deserted till about ten o'clock or so; and so it was on this occasion, the minor orators having it all their own way until nearly eleven. Somewhere about that hour "Mr. Horsman's party in the House" claimed a hearing. That is, Sir John Ramsden, brother-in-law of the member for Stroud, and his sole political follower, rose to make a speech which smacked so thoroughly, in point of spirit, language, and structure, even to the usual half-dozen perorations, of the true Horsman flavour, that incredulous hearers would have it that something more than the inspiration of that gentleman was apparent in its composition. It was a capital speech, no doubt, but somehow it seems that the retaliation which an ex-Under Secretary thinks it necessary to wreak on a Premier who did not reappoint him is rather tending towards the peril of the membership for the West Riding. It is said of Lord North that he used to sleep through a whole debate in the gallery, come down afterwards, and make a much more effective speech than if he had heard the discussion. Sir Robert Peel (old Sir Robert's son) seemed to be trying that specific on Monday, for he slept profoundly till within a short time of the moment when Mr. Bright gave way to him; but certainly the result was not commensurate, for his address was of that description that, by a curious concatenation of ideas, one kept thinking of a capricious buffalo gambolling, or rather floundering, over an immense breadth of prairie. At this time (half-past twelve) the House was crammed in every part, the ranks of the Opposition looking like a phalanx, using the word in its original and more literal sense, when, to the surprise of every one, a semi-attached supporter of the Government, one of the slow and more or less sure class, moved the adjournment with somewhat bated breath and hesitancy of manner. The gleam which came into Mr. Disraeli's eye was half triumphant, half disappointed, for it was known that if the division had taken place then the Ministry would have been put into a minority. The astute leader of the Opposition, however, knew well enough that many members who intended to vote against the Government on the main question would go with them on that of adjournment, and so he gave way, comforting himself with a sneer. We never saw Lord Palmerston so—shall we say it?—cowed before. He was pale, and even agitated. What a significancy there was in that, only those who know his Parliamentary habits can tell.

There was but one chance, and that was, that the Opposition would not be able to get up their men so successfully after an interval of two days, in which interval the race for the Derby was to occur. A great many persons do not appear in familiar places the day after that event. Why should it not cause absenteeism in the House of Commons?

Lieutenant-Colonel Shadwell, who has been appointed General Superintendent and Manager of the Exhibition of 1862, entered on the discharge of his duties yesterday week.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The greatest distance run by this steam-ship during her late voyage to New York was on her eighth day out, when she ran 348 miles in the twenty-four hours—a speed of 14½ nautical miles per hour. The wind blew steadily against her from the westward, so that she could make but little use of her canvas; and the American papers inform us that only half her steam power was employed during the voyage. The consumption of coal during the passage was from 189 to 295 tons per day, and the entire distance—3093 miles—was accomplished in ten days.

The men forming the crew of the Penzance fishing-boat Triumph have been presented with a sum of £15 by the Mecklenburg Consul-General, Mr. Kreeft, the money being distributed by order of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, as a reward for the gallantry of those fishermen in rescuing the captain and two sailors belonging to the barque Astrea, of Rostock, totally lost, with the rest of the crew, on the Wolf Rocks, off Penzance, on the 16th of March last.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House met for the first time since the recess, but the sitting only occupied half an hour, and the business transacted was of a purely routine character.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE.—PAPER (EXCISE) DUTIES.

On the order of the day for going into Committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill,

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved that it be an instruction to the Committee to divide the bill so that each of the taxes to which it related might be separately treated. In doing so, the hon. gentleman urged that in passing the bill in its present form the House would be acting contrary to all practice and precedent, and be lending itself to an unworthy stratagem in order to force the measure through the House of Lords. To a great extent, also, the House, whilst thus attacking the privileges of the Lords, would be parting with its own, and giving to the Crown or its representatives in the Commons a control over the public finances that was utterly unconstitutional and was the peculiar function of this House.

Mr. SPOONER seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER contended that the form of proceeding did not limit the powers of the House in any respect; and that the combination of the several financial proposals of the Government in one measure did not abridge the opportunity for discussion on the several stages of the bill. He denied that he had resorted to an unworthy stratagem to override the Lords, for that House might not only reject but alter the bill; and he argued that the course proposed was entirely in accordance with the principles of the Constitution as bearing upon the financial power of the Commons.

After some remarks from Mr. Spooner, Mr. Horsman, and Mr. Knightley, the motion of Mr. Newdegate was negatived by 195 to 34.

The House then went into Committee, and the first three clauses of the bill were agreed to after a short explanation by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER with reference to the mode and time of making the new assessment for the income and property tax.

On clause 4, repealing the duty on paper, the debate of the night took place.

Mr. K. SEYMER opposed the clause on the ground that it was inexpedient, at a moment like the present, to part with a source of income which produced £1,500,000 a year without inflicting hardship upon any portion of the community.

Mr. M. MILNES supported the repeal.

The debate was continued by Mr. Lygon, Mr. Pollard Urquhart, Mr. Hennessy, Mr. Norris, Sir J. Walsh, Mr. Ayrton, Sir J. Ramsden, and Sir R. Peel.

After some sparring between Mr. Disraeli and Lord Palmerston the debate was adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN OUR COLONIES.—Lord BROUGHAM called attention to the necessity of encouraging the growth of cotton in British colonies.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE said that the matter had not escaped the attention of the Government.

NEW ZEALAND.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved the second reading of the New Provinces (New Zealand) Bill, the object of which is to correct a mistake which was made in an Act passed in 1857, which was intended to enable the General Assembly of New Zealand to create new provinces in the colony; and which, in fact, made it doubtful whether it had the power to do so. After considerable discussion the bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.—Lord J. RUSSELL, in laying upon the table some correspondence with the American Government, explained the nature of the proceedings which that Government had taken in connection with the blockade of the Southern ports. He said that a notification of the blockade would be made by the naval officer by whom it was instituted, and that fifteen days would be given to vessels to come out.—Mr. DUNCOMBE wished to know what steps the Government intended to take with a view to protect British subjects in the Southern States, some of whom, he said, had already suffered from outrages?—Mr. B. OSBORNE denied that the excesses complained of had taken place.—Mr. BRIGHT said that both sections were anxious to remain at peace with us, and he supported the policy of strict neutrality which Lord J. Russell had announced.—Mr. GREGORY having elicited some further explanation from Lord J. Russell respecting the blockade and the proceedings of Lord Lyons and the English Government, the subject dropped.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—Sir S. NORTHCOTE moved for a Select Committee to inquire how the funds voted by Parliament for the promotion of national education might be most efficiently and most economically applied in the case of neglected and destitute children. He observed that the amount of grant for the education of the class below the middle class was £800,000; and it was distributed on such conditions that, upon reaching a certain level, they arrived at a point below which, though above the industrial schools, there were still poorer classes of children for whom the fund was not available. His object in moving for a Committee was to inquire what was to be done with those children, and examine into the whole subject of the administration of the grant.—Mr. LOWE objected to the motion that it assumed that the Commissioners who had already inquired and reported upon the subject were wrong in their recommendations. He was willing, however, to agree to the inquiry provided the hon. Baronet would consent to alter the terms in which it was proposed, so that the Committee should be instructed to inquire how the education of destitute and neglected children might be most efficiently and economically assisted by any public grant.—After some discussion, in which Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Adderley, Sir G. Lewis, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Cave, Mr. Henry, and Lord J. Russell took part, Sir S. NORTHCOTE assented to the alteration suggested by Mr. Lowe, and in that form the motion was then agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.—On the motion of Lord PALMERSTON, it was agreed, "as an arrangement for the convenience of hon. members," that the House, at its rising, should adjourn over the Derby Day.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Marriage Law Amendment Bill was further considered in Committee.

The New Provinces (New Zealand) Bill passed through Committee without amendment.

BANKRUPTCY BILL.—The LORD CHANCELLOR brought up the report of the Committee on the Bankruptcy bill, and in doing so stated that the Committee recommended some important alterations in it.

CRIMINAL PRACTICE.—Lord BROUGHAM brought up a bill to assimilate the practice in criminal cases to that which prevails in civil actions. He explained that the bill was identical with that which received the assent of the House last Session.

OFFICERS RESERVE (ROYAL NAVY) BILL.—The Duke of SOMERSET moved the second reading of this bill. He explained that this bill did not affect the naval reserve, from which it was quite distinct.—The Earl of HARDWICKE opposed the bill.—After some discussion their Lordships divided, when the bill was carried by a majority of 59 to 56.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT.—Mr. LANIGAN asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the representations made to her Majesty's Government on behalf of the Royal Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, relative to a recent letter of the Postmaster-General in reference to the Galway contract, had been considered, and with what result?—Lord PALMERSTON said that the only communication he had had on the subject was in answer to the communication made by the Postmaster-General. It was an elaborate statement, consisting of ten pages of closely-printed matter, dated yesterday, and reached him late yesterday afternoon. That statement would have to be considered with regard to the facts it contained, and, whenever the answer was prepared, the communication and the answer would be laid before the House.—Mr. BRAMSTE inquired whether that answer meant that a subsidy had not been given to the company?—Lord PALMERSTON had no hesitation in saying that it was the opinion of the Government that it would be advantageous to the commercial interests of the United Kingdom that a more rapid communication—the most rapid communication possible—should be established between the United Kingdom and North America. His belief was that Ireland was the part of the United Kingdom from which that communication could best and most securely be established; and her Majesty's Government were not indisposed to take into consideration, and to submit to the House, any proposal for establishing that communication which, founded upon open competition, might appear calculated to accomplish the object.—Colonel FRENCH inquired whether it was intended to continue the Galway contract?—Lord PALMERSTON said the House was in possession of all that had passed between the Government and the company.

CUSTOMS INLAND REVENUE BILL.—PAPER DUTY.

The House went into Committee on this bill.

Mr. MELLOR resumed the debate on the clause relating to the paper duty, and replied to the arguments advanced on a previous evening by Sir John Ramsden, Sir Robert Peel, and other members who had spoken in opposition to the clause. He expressed a hope that it was not true that those Irish members who had a quarrel with the Government were about to vote against them on that account, because that would raise an entirely false issue.

Mr. DISRAELI could not see how the House could hesitate to accept the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with regard to the reality of his surplus, nor could they doubt that the right hon. gentleman had made a due provision to meet the probable financial requirements of the year. He vindicated his party from the charge of having wasted the time of the House in opposing the Budget, asserting that they had acted in a strictly legitimate and constitutional way, at the same time admitting the full right of the Government to embody their financial proposals entire in one bill. Still he deprecated such a course on the present occasion as being impolitic and unnecessary, as it was calculated to bring about a collision with the House of Lords, simply because the House had last year exercised an undoubted right, to the great advantage of the country. Within the last thirty years the power of the House of Commons had considerably increased, but it must not be forgotten that the House of Lords at the present time possessed a great and a growing influence, based upon the public conviction that the existence of such a House was necessary as an interposing power between the House of Commons and obstinate legislation. Having thus vindicated himself and party from the charge of factious opposition, the right hon. gentleman proceeded to defend the course which he intended to take with regard to the particular question before the Committee. He laid it down as an unanswerable proposition that when taxation was imposed for the purposes of war that taxation ought to be remitted on the very first possible opportunity. Applying this principle to the existing circumstances, he insisted that the income tax ought to be regarded as, financially, a war tax; and that the whole of the surplus at the disposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to be applied to its reduction. There ought also to be a reduction of the war tax upon tea, a step which was recommended not only by considerations connected with domestic consumption, but also by the prospect afforded to English consumers by the great market which was now opening in China. The House, it was true, had decided against that reduction; but the majority against it was so small that he thought that the present would be a fair opportunity for the reconsideration of that question, and he saw no reason why that opportunity should be thrown away. The choice of the House lay between the repeal of the excise duty upon an article of partial consumption and the remission of a war tax upon an article of universal demand. That the House had once passed a resolution in favour of the repeal of the paper duties went for nothing, since such a resolution was a mere expression of an opinion which, like the opinions of individuals, was liable to be modified or changed by the pressure of circumstances. He had no intention of placing a surplus at the disposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer by rejecting the clause. His object was to apply that surplus to the remission of war taxes, to keep good faith with the great body of the people, to whom Parliament stood pledged upon general principles to reduce both the income tax and the tea and sugar duties. He denied that in the course thus taken by his party they had been influenced by a Ministerial squabble, and asserted that it was their intention again to test the opinion of the House on the subject, and that the present was the earliest and most fitting opportunity that had presented itself of doing so. He had now placed before the Committee a plain and important issue—whether they would keep good faith with the people, or whether they would give up a large amount of indirect taxation, to be replaced by an equal amount of direct taxation. And upon that issue he did not doubt the Committee would honestly decide.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he had no charge to make against particular individuals; but it was necessary, he thought, to vindicate the conduct of the Government in consequence of a statement which appeared in a newspaper of that day to the effect that the Government had determined to suspend their decision with regard to the Galway contract for six months, and that they would give to the company a sum of £36,000. That statement was a pure fabrication and a calumny. So far had the Government kept themselves perfectly free in the matter that, when the Prime Minister was requested to receive a deputation of Irish members on Monday morning on the subject of the repeal of the paper duties, it was considered that the deputation really sought to ascertain the intentions of the Government with regard to the Galway contract; and his noble friend positively refused to receive that deputation. It was true that the Government were ready at a fitting time to consider any advantageous proposition for establishing steam communication between Ireland and America, but that was a very different question to the Galway contract. Rather than that the Government should forfeit their honour by giving any pledge for the purpose of catching votes on that night's division, it would be better that ten Ministries should be overthrown and Parliament ten times dissolved. The noble Lord, having thus vindicated the honour of himself and his colleagues, proceeded to deal with the general question, contending that the House had already supported the financial proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in all their previous stages, despite all the attacks, direct and indirect, which had been made upon them. Financially and constitutionally, every decision of the House had been in favour of the Government, and it might have been expected, therefore, that the opposition would cease. The noble Lord, having taunted the Opposition with pursuing a policy of a most obstructive character in regard to the financial measures of the Government, declared it to be the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to stand or fall by them.

In the course of a discussion that followed,

Mr. LINDSAY supported the clause on the ground that the excise regulations impeded the manufacture of the article and restricted the commerce of the country. He said he thought that the great bulk of the people were much benefited by the cheap newspapers.

Mr. B. OSBORNE was glad the question had been brought to an issue, and was prepared to support the clause, not as a financial question, but as a matter of prudence, in order to put an end to a subject that might at some future time bring the two Houses of Parliament into collision. He attacked the Opposition for their persistent efforts to break up the Cabinet as a whole, or, at any rate, to weaken it by detaching from it one who was the life and soul of it.

Mr. COBDEN, who on rising was received with loud cheers, said that last year this proposition of the Government was opposed because the French Government would not permit the exportation of rags. All he could say on this subject was that the French Government had treated him with the most perfect good faith. It must be borne in mind that, if the French Government agreed to the export of rags to one country, the article could be easily sent to other countries. The French Government, therefore, whilst evincing every desire to meet the wishes of this country, retained the question of rags in their own hands. This disposed of the torrents of abuse which had been heaped upon the Emperor of the French and himself (Mr. Cobden) for his conduct in reference to the negotiations upon this subject, and it should be a warning to hon. gentlemen opposite to be more careful in future before they condemned persons engaged in such difficult and complicated matters. The hon. gentleman then addressed himself to the question of the paper duty, and said the repeal of that duty was only a portion of the policy inaugurated twenty years ago; and if the Government should be overturned on this question, and that the gentlemen on the Opposition benches should come into power, they would have to conduct their Government upon the policy which they were now opposing. The opposite party, if they came into office, would either be compelled to falsify their policy or submit to be ejected immediately from their seats of office.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in an able and eloquent speech, defended his measures from the attacks which had been levelled against them. He denied that the duties on tea and sugar could be fairly considered as war duties. A false issue, too, had been raised between the paper duty and the tea and sugar duties, inasmuch as the repeal of the former would only involve a sacrifice of £1,200,000, whilst the reduction of the tea and sugar duties would involve a loss to the revenue of upwards of £2,500,000.

Sir J. PAKINGTON opposed the financial measure of the Chancellor of the Exchequer because he thought it was unwise in its arrangements; secondly, because it was a party manœuvre; and, lastly, because it involved an unnecessary offence to the House of Lords.

Lord PALMERSTON, in a brief speech, charged the opposition as being one of party, and made up of the most discordant elements. He believed the merits of the question to be as clear as the sun at noonday, and he confidently looked to the result of the division that was then about to take place.

The Committee then divided. The numbers were—

For the 4th clause of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill ..	296
Against it	281
Majority in favour of the Government	15

The result was received with tremendous cheering from the Ministerial side of the House.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—Leases, &c., by Incumbents Restriction Bill, New Provinces (New Zealand) Bill, and the Combination of Parishes Dissolution (Scotland) Bill.

COTTON IN INDIA.—The Marquis of TWEEDDALE called the attention of the House to the question of the cultivation of cotton in India, and presented a petition from the Manchester and Glasgow Cotton Association upon that subject.—Lord HARRIS urged upon the Government the importance of improving the river navigation and the making of roads in India, as nothing was so necessary to insure a sufficient supply of cotton from India as efficient means of communication through our Indian empire.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH and Lord BROUGHAM took a similar view of the case.—Earl DE GREY and RIPON said the Government were determined to press forward the system of railways in India that were now being constructed. They, however, thought it better to leave the question of cultivation of cotton in India to private enterprise.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH observed it was evident from what the noble Earl said that the Government were by no means alive to the serious importance of the question of cotton cultivation at this eventful crisis.—The subject then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE FRESCOES IN THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Mr. COWPER, in reply to Mr. C. Bentinck, said that a partial failure had occurred in some of the frescoes in the lobby upstairs, which, however, he hoped the artist would be able to remedy.

APPROPRIATION OF SEATS BILL.—Sir G. C. LEWIS gave notice that he should on next Thursday proceed with the Appropriation of Seats Bill.

THE IRISH MEMBERS.—Mr. ESMONDE, in reference to what had fallen from Lord J. Russell and Lord Palmerston on the previous night on the subject of the Galway contract, said that the Rev. Mr. Daly had no authority to demand an audience of the Prime Minister on behalf of a deputation of Irish members.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH CHINA.—On the motion for going into Committee of Supply Mr. DUNLOP moved the following resolution:—"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to instruct her representative at China, in the exercise of an impartial neutrality between the two contending parties in that empire, to afford to British subjects equal facilities for commercial intercourse with both, and to seek to maintain a friendly understanding for the purposes of trade not only with the Imperial Government but also with the *de facto* rulers of provinces which her Majesty's subjects may have occasion to trade in, or to pass through for commercial objects, so as to avoid all unnecessary risk of interruption of traffic or hostile collision."—Mr. BAXTER seconded the resolution.—Lord J. RUSSELL regretted that the hon. member had not postponed his motion until certain papers in course of preparation were laid upon the table. With regard to the general question involved in the resolution, what the Government had to consider was the present state of affairs in China. Terms of neutrality had been agreed to between the British Commander-in-Chief both with the Yang-Tsi and the Taipings; and strict instructions had been given to subordinate commanders to interfere in

no way with the course of hostilities between the contending parties, except so far as might be necessary for the protection of the lives or property of British subjects.—The motion was subsequently withdrawn.

THE NAVIES OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—Sir J. PAKINGTON called attention to the comparative progress made by England and France in the construction of armour-covered ships. Upon the authority of Admiral Elliot, who had lately visited France, he asserted that the statements lately made in that House with regard to the strength of the French navy were considerably below the truth. Besides La Gloire, which was at sea, and two or three other ships laid down at Toulon, Admiral Elliot had seen ten frigates in different stages of progress, every one of them as large as La Gloire, and all of them intended to be improvements on that war-vessel. The gallant Admiral also saw two line-of-battle ships, called the Solferino and the Magenta, such as the world had never seen before—each pierced for 100 guns, armour-plated, and nearly equal in tonnage to our Warrior. Both of these vessels were to be launched in the course of next month. Against these fifteen powerful ships England possessed six vessels of a similar character built and building. He thought it was necessary to inquire what object was contemplated by the French Government with this great armament. He did not wish to create unnecessary alarm, but it was unquestionable that this country was fast sinking into the position of a second-rate maritime Power.—Some discussion then took place, in the course of which Admiral Walcott, Mr. Lindsay, and Sir J. Elphinstone, expressed a somewhat similar opinion.—Lord C. PAGET said there was no doubt that the French had laid down the iron vessels referred to by Sir J. Pakington, but it was idle to suppose such ships could spring up like mushrooms. They would require two or three years to complete; and this country would find no difficulty in keeping pace with France in the production of iron-cased ships. With regard to the Solferino and the Magenta, although pierced for 100 guns, they could not carry half that weight of metal, and the Warrior would be superior in armament. He might add that the Government had commenced the construction of five new wooden vessels intended to be iron-plated, but this would necessitate no addition to the estimates of the present year.

The House soon afterwards went into Committee of Supply.

MUSIC.

Mdlle. Patti has appeared in a second opera, and her success in "Lucia di Lammermoor" has been as great as in the "Sonnambula." In her Lucia, as well as in her Amina, she showed those qualities, as an actress and a singer, which have gained in so remarkable a degree the favour and admiration of the public:—in the one capacity, nature, simplicity, and pathos; in the other, the utmost brilliancy and beauty of execution, richness of fancy, and purity of taste. Her reception, too, in Lucia, has been, if possible, even more enthusiastic than it was in Amina. She has performed the character twice, to overflowing houses. Each successive appearance seems to heighten, instead of diminishing, the excitement caused by this charming stranger, who is now regarded as the great star of the season.

Grisi has appeared for the last time in another of her great parts, Lucrezia Borgia. This she did on Tuesday, acting with an energy and singing with a degree of vocal power which she has not displayed for years, as if she wished to show the world that, if she chooses to lay down the sceptre which she has so long carried as Empress of the lyric stage, it is not because she has lost the power to wield it. Still she is acting wisely, and will not, we trust, be again tempted by popular applause to swerve from what is now understood to be her settled purpose.

The LYCEUM opens this day week with a strong Italian company, composed of the principal stars of Her Majesty's Theatre, with several additions, among whom are M. and Mdme. Gassier. The manager is Mr. Mapleson. They open with the "Trovatore," very strongly cast.

The principal concert of the week has been that of the Philharmonic Society—the sixth of the season. It took place on Monday evening, and was a performance of extraordinary brilliancy; including symphonies of Haydn and Beethoven, overtures of Mendelssohn and Rossini; Bennett's pianoforte concerto in E flat, played by Arabella Goddard; Spohr's seventh violin concerto, played by Mr. H. Blagrove; and vocal pieces, sung by Mdlle. Parepa, Miss Lascelles, and Signor Belletti. The room was full to overflowing.

Mdme. Puzzi's annual concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday morning, attracted, as usual, a great assemblage of the most fashionable company in London. The concert consisted of an ample and varied selection of vocal music, performed by a host of favourite singers, including Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdme. Rieder, Mdlle. Parepa, Signor Gardoni, M. and Mdme. Gassier, and many others. Solos on the pianoforte and on the violin were performed by Signor Andreoli and M. Ole Bull.

Miss Palmer gave a concert at St. James's Hall yesterday week, which was numerously and fashionably attended. She was assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss Arabella Goddard, Miss Banks, Mr. L. Thomas, Mr. H. Blagrove, and others. In the course of the evening Mr. Sims Reeves sang a new serenade, the composition of Miss Palmer, which was well received.

THE THEATRES.

STANDARD.—On Monday Mr. Westland Marston's play of "Ann Blake," originally produced at the Princess', and illustrated by the talents of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, was performed, and the principal characters supported by Mr. Sinclair and Miss Marriott. The part of Ann Blake is what, in theatrical parlance, is called a character-part, but it is one of "high mark and likelihood," being highly poetic in conception, with good sounding blank verse for the medium, well seasoned with choice phrases of poetic diction, and language highly coloured, expressive of emotions in the highest state of excitement. Miss Marriott, with becoming *abandon*, threw strong impulses into the execution of the part, and brought out the feelings and situations with extraordinary power. Mr. Sinclair proved quite equal to the pleasing part of Thorold. Altogether the play, which is one of extreme delicacy and refinement, was efficiently performed, and told significantly on the audience. Unmistakable evidence was given in the course of the evening that the finest passages of the production were appreciated; and there can be no doubt that a persistent endeavour is all that is required to establish this house on the basis of the legitimate drama. On the fall of the curtain Miss Marriott addressed the audience, stating that Mr. Douglass, the proprietor of the theatre, had let it to her for the term of one year, during which it was her intention to produce the newest and best dramas, interpreted by the best artists that could be procured—an announcement which was received with unanimous applause. We sincerely hope that the new direction may be successful, and not be turned aside from the proper course by a few difficulties in the beginning.

PRINCESS'.—Mr. Phelps is engaged at this theatre, and appeared on Thursday week in "King Lear." This has always been one of this judicious actor's best parts, and in this house he is much assisted by the excellent scenic arrangements introduced into the performance of the tragedy by Mr. Charles Kean. Mr. Phelps was enthusiastically received by a full house, and there is reason to hope that his engagement will prove successful. We cannot close this notice without adding a word of commendation on the Edgar of Mr. Edmund Phelps, who supported a difficult part with much propriety and judgment, and gave evidences of talent which are of the greatest promise. The whole of the tragedy was remarkably well performed. We were particularly well pleased with Mr. Ryder's Kent. It was, indeed, a manly and striking performance.

GRECIAN.—This theatre has been beforehand with a version of "L'Ange de Minuit," by MM. Th. Barrière and E. Plouvier, and the phantasm has been effectually placed on the boards by Mr. George Conquest, under the title of "The Angel of Death." That gentleman has much reduced the extent of the original, and brought it within the compass of a moderate drama with considerable skill.

CITY OF LONDON.—"The Scalp-hunters," by the late John Wilkins, has been revived at this house. It is admirably played and appointed, and will command appreciative audiences.

Messrs. Clayton and Bell have just fixed the two first windows of stained glass that have ever been put in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. They occupy the two side windows looking west, by the side of the portico, and represent life-size figures, in the one case of St. Paul, and in the other of St. Peter. The windows, which are extremely elaborate and rich in effect, have been presented by donors who have the due embellishment of the cathedral greatly at heart.

CHESS.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 900.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q B 3rd	Any move	3. R or Kt mates	
2. R to Q B 5th	Any move		

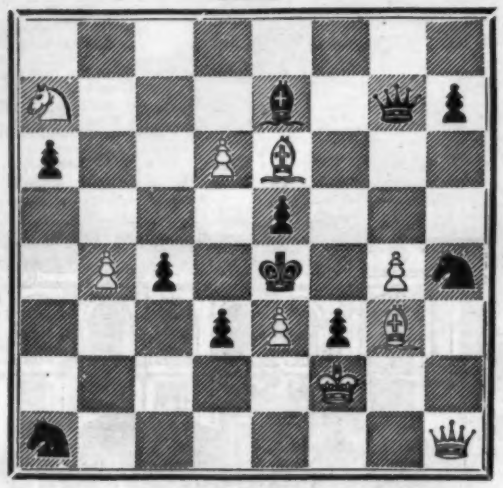
KEY-MOVES OF CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1194.—1. B to Q B 5th (ch) | No. 1195.—1. R to Q R 6th

PROBLEM NO. 901.

By Mr. W. MACKENZIE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours. Read off 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum Read at 10 P.M.	Maximum Read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10				Miles.	Inches
May 22	30·183	60·5	54·9	·83	9	53·2	63·5	NW. NNW.	153	·000
,, 23	30·026	67·0	55·2	·63	6	51·3	74·9	S. SW. WSW.	174	·000
,, 24	29·972	54·2	38·1	·57	4	49·3	63·5	NW. N.	169	·063
,, 25	29·762	54·9	44·2	·71	7	45·3	62·8	SSW. SW.	302	·000
,, 26	..	..	..	..	..	49·5	61·7	..	308	·000
,, 27	30·056	57·3	39·7	·55	7	49·0	69·5	NNW. NE.	195	·000
,, 28	30·041	54·0	41·9	·66	10	50·2	55·8	ENE. ESE. ENE.	335	·031

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·106	30·113	30·013	29·798	29·930	30·064	30·073
Temperature of Air ..	64·9°	66·3°	64·5°	56·9°	59·9°	59·4°	51·40
Temperature of Evaporation ..	59·7°	62·9°	56·9°	49·7°	54·3°	52·7°	48·70
Direction of Wind ..	NNW.	S.	NW.	SSW.	SW.	NNW.	NE.

Mr. G. L. Lennon Hunt, her Majesty's Consul at Puerto Rico, has been appointed Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil. Mr. H. A. Cowper will succeed Mr. Hunt at Puerto Rico.

A new planet has been discovered by the Madras Government astronomer. It is to be called Asia.

A letter from Uri says that fifty sheep, with their shepherd, have been buried by an avalanche at Anisteg.

On Sunday her Majesty's Judges attended afternoon service, according to custom on the first Sunday of Trinity Term, in St. Paul's Cathedral, accompanied by the Corporation of London.

The grand bazaar in aid of the funds for rebuilding the National Orphan Home on Ham Common is fixed to take place, on the 2nd and 3rd of July next, in the beautiful grounds of the Marquis of Lansdowne, on the banks of the Thames, at Richmond. The bazaar is to be under the especial patronage of the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge and a large number of the nobility and gentry.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the exchange at New York has advanced to 106¼ ⅛—being a rebound of 3 per cent from the lowest point—and that the last steamer for that port took out only £34,591, great inactivity has been the leading feature in the market for all Home Securities. The supply of stock in the hands of the jobbers is now somewhat extensive, and the purchases on account of the public have continued limited; nevertheless, scarcely any change has taken place in the quotations either for money or time.

The demand for accommodation has fallen off considerably, and in the general market prices have had a drooping tendency. The lowest quotations for the best commercial paper are now as under:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Short bills	4¼ to 5½	Four months' bills.....	6¼ to 7
Three months' bills	5½ to 6	Six months' bills	6 to 8

At the above quotations capital is comparatively abundant. In the Stock Exchange very little money can be had under from 4½ to 5 per cent.

Several parcels of gold, valued at over £250,000, have been sent into the Bank of England, and the withdrawals for export purposes have been on a limited scale when compared with several previous weeks.

The Bank of Belgium has reduced its rate for money 1 per cent; on other parts of the Continent, however, the quotations continue to be well supported.

The imports of bullion have exceeded £400,000, chiefly from Australia and Mexico.

The prospectus of the Malta and Mediterranean Gas Company has been issued, with a capital of £60,000 in 12,000 shares of £5 each. The object of the company is to introduce gaslighting into the various cities and towns upon the islands near to, or in easy communication with, the shores of the Mediterranean.

At the annual meeting of the National Bank it was stated that the dividends and bonuses for the past year amounted to 14 per cent. The bank appears to have written off £66,500 for actual losses.

The returns of the Board of Trade for the month and four months ending the 30th of April state that, in the former period, the exports were valued at £19,905,210, against £11,352,440 in the corresponding month in 1860. In the first four months they were £38,574,462, against £41,834,347 last year.

Advices from New York state that, since the commencement of the year, the imports of goods, &c., were valued at only £12,800,000, against £17,100,000 in the same period in 1860, and £17,600,000 in 1859.

Letters from the manufacturing districts are unfavourable. The home trade appears to be in a healthy state; but the demand for goods for export purposes continues on a very moderate scale.

Home Stocks were very flat on Monday; nevertheless, scarcely any change took place in the quotations. Reduced three per Cents were 93⅝; New Three per Cents, 89⅝; Consols, for Money, 91⅝ ⅝; Ditto, for Account, 91⅝; Exchequer Bills, 1s. 5s. dis.; Ditto, Advertised, par 2s. dis. 1s. prem.; Indian Securities ruled heavy—India Stock was 228; Ditto, New, 101¼ ⅛; Ditto, Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 94; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 100; the Debentures realised 96⅝. On Tuesday business, generally, was much restricted:—Reduced Three per Cents were done at 93⅝; Consols for Transfer, 91⅝ ½; Ditto for Time, 91⅝ ⅝; New Three per Cents, 89⅛ ⅝; Long Annuities, 15⅝; Exchequer Bills, 6s. dis. to par.; India Stock was 226 to 229; Ditto, New, 101¼ ⅝; Ditto Five per Cent Paper, 93½ ⅞; the Bonds were 30s. dis.; and the Debentures marked 96⅛. The dealings on the following day were trifling:—Consols marked 91⅝ ⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89⅛ ⅝; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 2s. dis.; India Stock, New, was 101½ ⅝; the Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 93½ to 94; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 100; the Debentures sold at 96. On Thursday the market was steady:—Consols for Money sold at 91⅝ to ⅝; for the Account, 91⅝ to ⅞; for July, 92⅛; the Reduced, 89⅝ to ⅞; the New Threes, 89⅛ to ⅜; Bank Stock, 232 to 233½; and Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 2s. dis.

In the Foreign House a very limited business has been transacted, and, in some instances, prices have had a tendency towards heaviness. The leading quotations for the week are as follows:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 98½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1860, 86½; Ditto, 1858, 89; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 90½; Greek, 8½; Mexican Three per Cents, 22½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 48; Peruvian Three per Cents, 73½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91½; Russian Three per Cents, 67; Spanish Three per Cents, 51; Ditto, New, Deferred, 43½; Ditto, Certificates, 5½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 71½; Ditto, New, 56; Ditto, £100 Bonds, 58; French Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94f.; French Three per Cents, 68f. 12½c.; Dutch Four per Cents, 99½; and Austrian Five per Cents, ex 10 florins, 49.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been dealt in to a limited extent, yet no change of importance has taken place in the quotations. Australasia have realised 60½; City, 72½; London Chartered of Australia, 23½; London and County, 36; London Joint-stock, 31⅞; London and Westminster, 66½; Oriental, 46⅞; Union of Australia, 39½; Union of London, 25½; South Australia, 32; and Unity Mutual, 11½.

The leading quotations for shares in new undertakings are as follows:—Ocean Marine Insurance, 3⅛ to 3½ prem.; Thames and Mersey Maine, 13-16 to 15-16 prem.; Universal Marine Insurance, ¼ to ⅜ prem.; London and Provincial Marine, ¼ dis. to par; Natal Land, ⅛ to ¼ prem.; China and Japan Steam, ⅛ to ¼ prem.; and Commercial Cpoper, ⅛ to ¼ prem.

Colonial Government Securities have been in fair request, at full prices:—Canada Six per Cents, January and July, have been done at 110½; Ditto, February and August, 108; Ditto, March and September, 108½; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 106⅜; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 and upwards, 96⅝; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 108; and Victoria Six per Cents, 105⅜.

In the Miscellaneous Market there has been no animation:—Crystal Palace Shares have sold at 32½; Ditto, Six per Cent Perpetual Debentures, 106½; Electric Telegraph, 95½; English and Australian Copper, 3⅜; General Steam, 26⅜; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 1½; Oriental Gas, 1½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 70⅜; Ditto, New, 42; Royal Mail Steam, 46⅜; Oriental Inland Steam, 3; United Kingdom Telegraph, 1; Van Diemen's Land, 9; Grand Junction Canal, 59; Ditto, Guaranteed Six per Cents, 12½; Regent's, 23½; Berlin Waterworks, 4⅜; and London Docks, 50⅜.

There has been a fair average business doing in the Railway Share Market, and, on the whole, prices have been fully supported. The total "calls" for the present month are £479,444. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Eastern Counties, 43½; Great Western, 72⅝; London and North-Western, 94½; London and South-Western 94½; Midland, 120½; North British, 63; North-Eastern—Berwick, 102½; Nottingham and Grantham Railway and Canal, 75; South-Eastern, 79⅜.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Western, Chester Shares, 15½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 125⅛.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 93; East Indian, 101; Grand Trunk of Canada, Six per Cent Debenture, 84½; Great Western of Canada, 10⅝; Indus Steam Flotilla, 94.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5½; Great Luxembourg, 7⅛; Sambre and Meuse, 5⅞ ex div.

Friday Afternoon.

The market for Home Securities has shown increased firmness to day, and prices have advanced one-eighth per Cent. Consols, for Money, are 91⅝ to ⅞; for the Account, 91⅞ to 92; for July, 92⅛ to ⅜; the Reduced and the New Threes, 89⅜ to ½; and Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 2s. dis. Foreign Bonds rule firm, and, in some instances, the quotations have improved. Railway Shares have realised further enhanced currencies.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Although the arrivals of English grain to this morning's market were very limited, the trade ruled heavy for all descriptions, but we do not looking to any further change in the quotations beyond the reduction of 1s. per quarter reported on Monday. There was a full average show of foreign wheat, and the demand for all kinds was much restricted, at the late decline in prices. Floating cargoes of grain were in limited request, at, in some instances, rather easier currencies. For barley there was very little inquiry, at barely previous quotations. Malt changed hands to a limited extent, at late rates. Oats were a dull sale, yet no further change took place in their value. Both beans and peas moved off slowly, at Monday's prices. The flour trade ruled dull, at fully the late decline in the quotations.

Arrivals this Week.—English: wheat, 1450; barley, 1010; malt, 1730; oats, 170; flour, 670. Irish: barley, 600; oats, 1680. Foreign: wheat, 13,000; barley, 2910; oats, 6770; flour, 3290 sacks, 15,110 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 29s. to 70s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 73s.; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 29s. to 69s.; rye, 30s. to 32s.; grinding barley, 22s. to 26s.; distilling ditto, 34s. to 35s.; malting ditto, 31s. to 42s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 53s. to 72s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 59s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 75s.; Chevalier, 74s. to 76s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 24s.; potato ditto, 26s. to 32s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 20s.; tick beans, 34s. to 44s.; grey peas, 37s. to 42s.; maple, 42s. to 46s.; white, 39s. to 42s.; boilers, 42s. to 45s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 51s. to 55s.; town households, 40s. to 46s.; country marks, 37s. to 39s. per 280 lb.; American, 30s. to 34s. per barrel; French, 41s. to 47s. per sack.

Seeds.—Since our last report the seed trade, generally, has been in a most inactive state. In prices, however, scarcely any change has taken place. Cakes are a dull inquiry.

Linseed, English, crushing, 58s. to 60s.; Calcutta, 40s. to 51s.; hempseed, 46s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 11s. to 15s.; white ditto, 12s. to 16s.; spring tares, 10s. per bushel. English rapeseed, 70s. to 75s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10s. 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 to £5 per ton; canary, 50s. to 56s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 9d.; of household ditto, 6½d. to 8d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 53s. 3d.; barley, 34s. 11d.; oats, 22s. 2d.; rye, 33s. 9d.; beans, 44s. 6d.; peas, 39s. 6d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 55s. 5d.; barley, 36s. 6d.; oats, 24s. 2d.; rye, 34s. 3d.; beans, 43s. 5d.; peas, 42s. 4d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 73,240; barley, 7361; oats, 6351; rye, 56; beans, 4579; peas, 149 quarters.

Tea.—The demand for all kinds continues very inactive; nevertheless, prices are supported. The exports from China to the latest dates were 76,567,700lb., against 72,495,890lb., in the previous corresponding season.

Sugar.—Moderate supplies of raw sugar have been on offer. The demand has continued much restricted, at barely stationary prices. Barbadoes has sold at from 34s. to 45s.; Mauritius, 29s. 6d. to 44s.; brown Madras, 26s. to 30s. 6d.; and Manilla, 34s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are heavy, but not cheaper. The stock of sugar is now 8000 tons less than in 1860.

Coffee.—Good and fine samples have mostly found buyers, at full quotations; but inferior qualities have had a drooping tendency. Good garbled Mocha has realised 104s. to 108s. per cwt.

Rice.—On the whole the market is firm, and prices are well supported. Good white Bengal has sold at 11s. 6d. to 12s. per cwt.

Provisions.—There is very little business doing in Irish butter, and prices still continue to give way. Foreign butter is very dull, and the best Friesland may be had at 90s. per cwt. Bacon moves off freely, at quite last week's currency. Hams and lard support late rates; but other provisions are a dull inquiry.

Tallow.—Very little business is doing in this article, and P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 56s. 6d. to 57s., and for the last three months, 54s. 6d. per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil has sold steadily, at 29s. 6d. to 30s. per cwt. All other oils have commanded full prices. Spirits of turpentine, 40s. to 42s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is less active, at about stationary prices. Proof Leewards, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; proof East India, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per gallon. Brandy is quoted at from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 4d.; Hollands, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; English ditto, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d.; and English gin, for export, 2s. 11d. to 3s. 9d. per gallon.

Coals (Friday).—Best house coals, 17s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; seconds, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; Hartley's, 15s. 9d. to 16s. 0d.; and manufacturers', 13s. 0d. to 15s. 9d. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The business doing in all kinds of hops is very limited. Really fine samples, which are scarce, command previous rates; otherwise, the quotations have a drooping tendency. The duty is £140,000. Mid and East Kent pockets, £1 to £10; Weald of Kent ditto, £3 to £8 6s.; Sussex ditto, £3 to £6 6s.; Yearlings, £5 15s. to £9 10s. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing steadily, at full quotations. Privately, very little is doing.

Potatoes.—The supplies are seasonably good, and the demand is heavy, at from 60s. to 130s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, May 30).—The supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market was only moderate, and all breeds moved off steadily, at, in some instances, an advance in the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs. A few very superior beasts realised 5s. per 8lbs. Sheep—the show of which was rather limited—moved off steadily, at extreme rates—some of the best Downs having sold at 5s. 6d. per 8lbs. There was a good consumptive inquiry for lambs, at from 5s. 8d. to 7s. 4d. per 8lbs., being rather dearer. The veal trade was firm, at an improvement in value of 2d. per 8lbs.—the best calves having produced 5s. 4d. Pigs commanded very little attention; but milch cows were tolerably firm in price. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. to 4s. 2d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 6d. to 4s.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; large hogs, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; lambs, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 4d.; suckling calves, 22s. to 30s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 26s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 680; cows, 152; sheep and lambs, 6550; calves, 160; pigs, 200. Foreign: Beasts, 176; sheep, 260; calves, 95.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets are scantily supplied with meat, and the trade rules firm for all descriptions, at the annexed quotations:—Inferior beef, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d; middling ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; large pork, 4s. 2d to 4s. 6d.; small pork, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; lamb, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 6d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 28.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W. FRANCIS and J. HOOPER, New Leather Market, Bermondsey, leather factors.

BANKRUPTS.

G. W. HALL, Lime-street, City, merchant.—J. LEMERE, Victoria-row, Old Ford North, Bow, oil and colour man.—R. J. BAYFIELD and J. V. NEEDHAM, Birmingham, gun manufacturers.—W. WHITTEM, Meriden, Warwickshire, grocer.—H. GADSBY, Birmingham, brushmaker.—S. WILMOTT, Nottingham, lace manufacturer.—T. T. BUTTERWORTH, Birmingham, and Great Bridge, Staffordshire, licensed victualler.—G. SIMONDS, Leicester, manufacturer of fancy bobbery.—R. A. BURDER, Bristol, merchant.—R. EDMESTON and T. HIGHAM, Bristol, Yorkshire, and Staffordshire, stuff manufacturers.—J. SAVILE, jun., Leeds and Wakefield, manufacturer of patent manures.—T. OWENS, Holyhead, Anglesea, flour dealer.—P. PRESTON, Liverpool, bookmaker.—J. R. and J. R. CLARKE, Wesnlop and Clayton, Lancashire, cotton-spinners.—W. S. MARSHALL, Durham, cooper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. FERGUSON, Glasgow, grocer.—J. BROWNLIE, Wishaw, hatekeeper.—W. THOMPSON, Granton, Mid-Lothian (late of George-street, City), commission merchant.—J. WATSON, Hamilton, accountant.

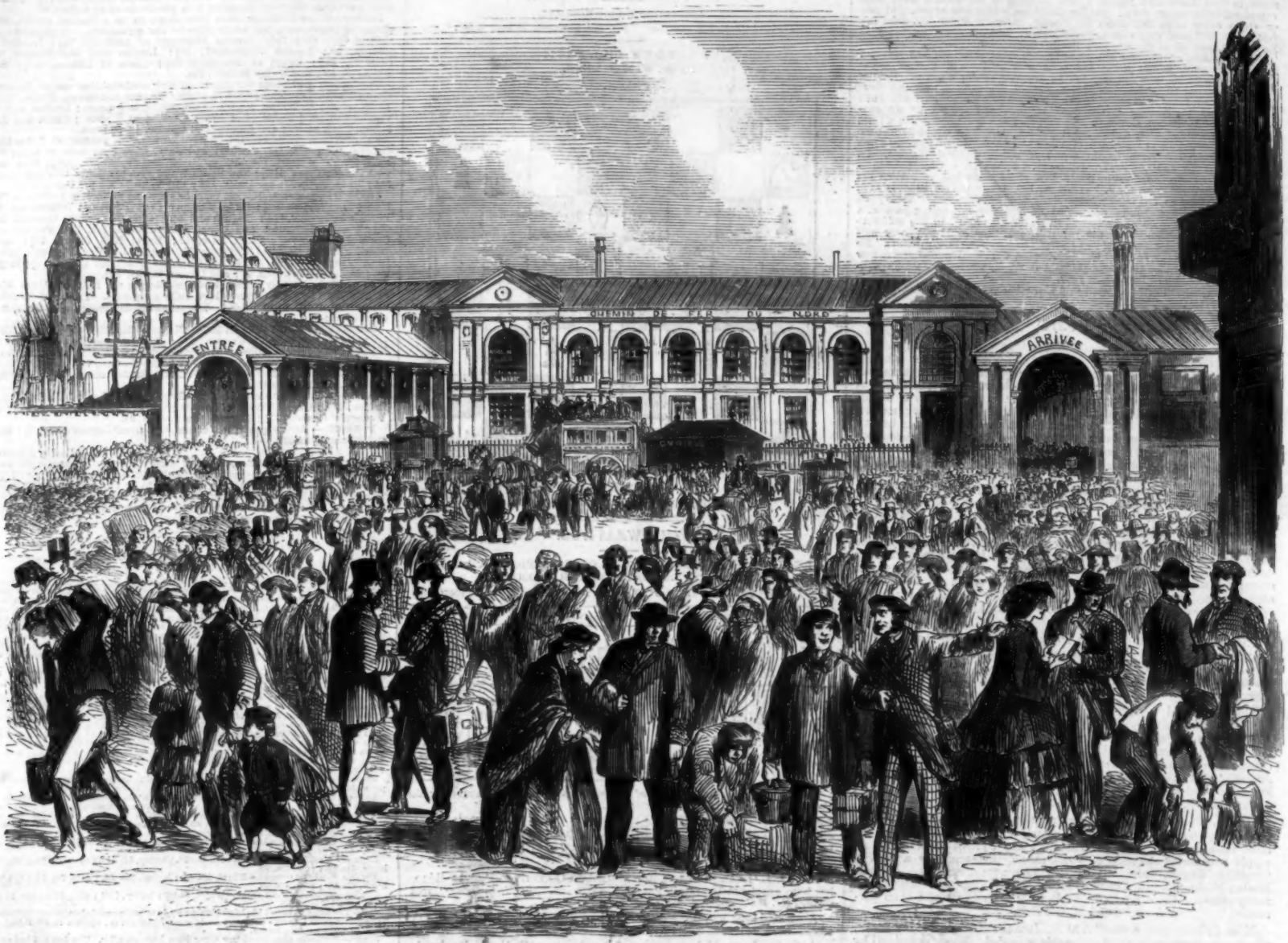
FRIDAY, MAY 31.

BANKRUPTS.

T. F. DIAMOND, Friday-street, City, warehouseman.—J. CHAPMAN, Cambridge, boot and shoe maker.—E. C. BROWNE, Birmingham, musicseller.—J. PARKES, Birmingham, coal merchant.—J. and W. HILL, Nottingham, coal merchants.—J. WADDSON, Park, Lincolnshire, innkeeper.—R. HARGRAVE, Leeds and Bradford, worsted stuff merchant.—G. WOOLFORD, Lydiard Millicent, Wilts, butcher.—K. TROOD and R. TROOD, jun., Bridgewater, Somersetshire, grocers.—J. SMITH, Bradford, stuff manufacturer.—J. F. ROONEY, Liverpool, licensed victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. MOWAT, Glasgow, tailor.—J. C. TWEEDIE, Elgin, wine merchant.—R. SLAW, Glasgow, manufacturing chemist.—W. TEMPLETON, Glasgow, innkeeper.



VISIT OF BRITISH EXCURSIONISTS TO PARIS : EXCURSIONISTS LEAVING THE PARIS STATION OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

VISIT OF BRITISH EXCURSIONISTS TO PARIS.

WE merely record in our present Impression the happy arrival in Paris and safe return to England of about 1700 of our countrymen who profited by a cheap trip to the French capital to pass their Whitsuntide holidays in France, where they received a very cordial reception from all classes of the Parisian community.

We give an Illustration above (sketched on the arrival of one of the three divisions of the excursionists) representing the crowd of Britons emerging in the early morning from the Paris station of the Chemin de Fer du Nord. We have another subject in hand, relating to the amusements of the "invaders" in the Champs-Elysées: the Engraving in question will appear in our Number for next week, when we shall give a detailed description of this holiday visit, which want of space alone prevents us from inserting to-day.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

OF late dresses have not undergone the same modifications as bonnets, so that a robe of last year may still be worn without its wearer appearing behindhand in the march of elegance. With respect to bonnets, however, the case is different: their present peculiar shape is too decided an innovation not to indicate the precise date of origin. It must be observed, nevertheless, that the exaggeration of the new fashion is not the mode, which, as it would be unwise altogether to neglect, it is also blamable to push to the extreme. To be within the limits of good taste the chapeaux for June must have the advancing front slightly raised and the two sides open, leaving the lower part of the ears visible.

White corsages will be very fashionable for the next three months, for young ladies especially. They are very unpretending, easy to make and carry about anywhere, and graceful as summer toilet.

One of the largest Paris houses has just published its drawings of cloaks, shawls, mantles, &c., for the coming summer. They are particularly remarkable for the quantity of lace that enters into their composition. There is a beautiful sort of long cape, the Cape Rimini, almost entirely composed of black lace, the narrow silk upper part ornamented with rich guipure about the shoulders, and with a silk tassel in front. Another rich upper covering is the shawl duchesse, consisting of a plain centre, enriched with a wide embroidered border edged with very deep lace.

Decidedly, red is in the ascendant for certain articles of toilet, such as stockings, petticoats, &c. This colour has now extended to the ladies' hands, which are to be covered with gloves of the same glaring shade; or, if of lighter colours, they must at any rate be edged with the rouge à la mode.

A short time since we alluded to the cage empire as one of the latest innovations in the place of crinoline properly so called. The first model having given rise to some trifling objections, a fresh one has just been put forth with upwards of thirty steel hoops, yet perfectly light and supple withal. This new cage has been well contrived to suit the actual mode, as it increases in width towards the bottom, and supports light dresses extremely well.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig 1. *Dress for Morning Visit.*—This style of dress is known in Paris by the name of the robe Impératrice: the material is usually taffety of one light colour, ornamented down the front of the skirt with a series of macaroons in black silk edged with lace. The sleeve increases in width from the shoulder downwards, and is terminated by a deep cuff trimmed with guipure. Bonnet of white tulle and rice straw, with a bouquet of daisies on each side of the tour-de-tête.

Fig. 2. *Dress for a Young Lady.*—The skirt of this dress is of light blue taffety, and the corsage and sleeves of muslin: the lower part of the body is, however, arragned, *à la Medicis*, in silk of the same colour as the robe. Plain straw bonnet, ornamented with blue flowers and black ribbons, or ribbon of any other suitable colour: white bows and ends, edged with blue.

Fig. 3. *Walking Dress.*—The robe in this Illustration is of violet silk, having at the bottom a narrow flounce: above are six other undulating flounces, four black and the middle two of the colour of the dress. Pagoda sleeves, edged with black guipure and a band of black silk: the front of the corsage is ornamented in a similar manner. Rice-chip bonnet, with drawn front: twisted feather coming to the forehead, where it is attached by a red rose.

Fig. 4. *Dress for a Little Girl.*—Robe Italienne, in striped silk, trimmed with velvet. Flat corsage, square in the neck. The second corsage and braces are of velvet. Short puff sleeves. Waistband with long ends, edged with velvet. Muslin chemisette.

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**** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 17th ult., at Rathfarnham, near Dublin, the wife of Sir Bernard Burke, of a son.

On the 27th ult., at Southacre Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. John Fountaine, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd ult., at Rosemorran House, Penzance, Georgiana Maria Millett Ross, widow of Lieut. T. C. Ross, R.N., and third daughter of the late W. M. Thomas, Esq.

On the 26th of March, at Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, drowned while bathing, John Owen Smith, jun., Esq., aged 26.

On the 19th ult., at Elie, Fifeshire, N.B., Jane Rankin, widow of the late Hinton Spalding, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., Edinburgh, and Custos Rotulorum of St. Andrews, Jamaica, West Indies, aged 72.

On the 21st ult., at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, in his 28th year, Charles Gardener, second surviving son of William and Caroline Anne Bowles, late of Fitzharris House, Abingdon, Berks.

At Southampton, on the 29th of May, Commissary-General Sir George Maclean, K.C.B., in the 67th year of his age.

On the 22nd ult., at Aldershott, Kate, the beloved daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, 18th Hussars, aged 14 years.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, will give their entirely new and Original Entertainment, OUR CARD-BASKET and THE TWO RIVAL COMPOSERS, Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Unreserved Seats, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 5s. Can be secured in advance; and at Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S new Entertainment, THE CABINET OF CURIOSITIES.—POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Charing-cross. This Day, June 1, at Three, and every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight. Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Stalls and Box Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. A Plan of the Stalls may be seen and seats secured (without extra charge) at the Box-office, from Ten to Four.

MR. FREDC. PENNA.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—THE HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS OF SONG. Mr. Fredc. Penna's Entertainment at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, Every Evening at at Eight o'Clock. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Pianoforte, Mdme. Penna, who will perform a Sonata by Beethoven. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library.

HOLMAN HUNT'S GREAT PICTURE.—The EXHIBITION of HOLMAN HUNT'S celebrated PICTURE of THE FINDING OF THE SAVIOUR IN THE TEMPLE, begun in Jerusalem, in 1854, and completed in 1860, is NOW OPEN to the Public, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from Twelve to Six. Admission, 1s.

HER MAJESTY'S PICTURES.—Messrs. P. and D. COLNAGHI, SCOTT, and CO., and Messrs. E. GAMBART and CO., beg to announce that the PORTRAITS of her Majesty the QUEEN and H.R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT, by F. Winterhalter; the Picture of the Marriage of H.R.H. the Princess Royal, and Portrait of H.R.H. the Princess Beatrice, by John Phillip, R.A., are now ON VIEW at the French Gallery, 120, Pall-mall, from 10 to 6. Admission, 1s.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Fifty-seventh Annual Exhibition is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
JOSEPH J. JENKINS Secretary.

PALISSY, THE POTTER.—A Colossal Statue of this Artist entirely of Porcelain, above six feet in height, the largest ever produced. This extraordinary work of art is NOW ON VIEW at Messrs. DANIELL'S, 129, New Bond-street.

"MRS. FRY READING TO THE PRISONERS IN NEWGATE, IN 1816," a grand Historical Picture of the most touching interest, by Jerry Barrett, is NOW ON VIEW at the Gallery, 191, Piccadilly (opposite Sackville-street), from Eleven till Five.—Admission, One Shilling.

"LAZARUS, COME FORTH!"—This great Picture by R. Dowling is NOW ON VIEW at Betjemann's, 29, Oxford-street, W. Admission, 6d.; Fridays and Saturdays, 1s.

THE LAST SLEEP OF ARGYLE—THE LAST SCENE IN THE LIFE OF MONTROSE.—These chefs-d'œuvres of E. M. WARD, Esq., R.A., are DAILY ON VIEW at the Gallery, No. 5, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, from Ten to Six. Admission, Sixpence.

NOW OPEN, HISTORY of WATER-COLOUR PAINTING, an Exhibition of Paintings from Private Collections, illustrating the History of the Art, at the SOCIETY of ARTS, John-street, Adelphi. Daily from Ten a.m. till Six p.m. Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d.

GERMAN ACADEMY OF ART, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—The FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS and WORKS of ART by the most eminent living German Masters, selected from the Royal Academies at Berlin, Dusseldorf, and Königsberg, will OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, June 3. Admission, 1s.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL FETES at the NEW GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON, W.

The Grand Opening Flower and Fruit Show, on June, 5. Admission, 10s.
The Grand Flower and Fruit Show, on June 6. Admission, 5s.
The Grand Rose Show, July 10, 5s.
The Grand Dahlia Show, September 11, 2s. 6d.
The Grand Fruit and Chrysanthemum Show, November 6, 2s. 6d.
The Grand Fruit and Chrysanthemum Show, November 7, 1s. 0d.

Fellows, Ivory Tickets, and Persons registered under the Debenture Agreement, Free.

Doors open each day at One o'Clock.

Tickets may be had at the Gardens, South Kensington; Messrs. Addison and Co.'s, 210, Regent-street; Messrs. Leader and Cocks', Nos. 62 and 63, New Bond-street; Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Mr. R. W. Ollivier's, 19, Old Bond-street; Mr. Sams', No. 1, St. James's-street; Messrs. Vacher and Son's, Parliament-street; Mr. Westerton's Library, Knightsbridge; and Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside.

Tickets sold on Days of the Shows will be charged 2s. 6d. extra.

All the Shows will be held under roofed buildings.

After the opening, on June 5, Bands will play on Wednesdays and Saturdays in June and July.

As the works in the Garden are still in progress, the Council have decided that the right of entry to these Promenades must, for the present season, be limited to Fellows, who (except on Fête Days) may personally introduce Two Friends; the holders of Ivory Tickets, who may introduce Two Friends; and to those persons whose names are registered under the Debenture Agreement; and on Saturdays, after one o'clock, by Tickets, price 2s. 6d.

Notice.—The last Ballot for the Election of Fellows prior to the opening of the Gardens will take place on Tuesday next, June 4.

By order of Council. ANDREW MURRAY.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, JUNE 5.—TICKETS, price 10s. each. on the day of the Fête 12s. 6d., can be had of KEITH, PROWSE, and CO., 48, Cheapside, E.C.

HORTICULTURAL FETES.—Mr. MITCHELL, 33, Old Bond-street, W., has been empowered by the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society to SELL TICKETS for the Grand Opening of the New Garden at South Kensington on WEDNESDAY, June 5, 10s. each if taken before the day, 2s. 6d. extra on the day of opening.

JUNE 5 and 6.—HORTICULTURAL FETES. Messrs. LEADER and COCK, 62 and 63, New Bond-street, have TICKETS now ON SALE for the Grand Opening Fruit and Flower Shows. Price—Wednesday, 10s.; Thursday, 5s. On the days 2s. 6d. extra.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL FETES.—TICKETS for the Grand Opening Ceremony on June 5 can be had at R. W. OLLIVIER'S, 19, Old Bond-street, W., 10s. each.

THE NEW GARDENS.—Cards of Admission to the First of the Fruit and Flower Shows at the Royal Horticultural Society's New Garden on WEDNESDAY, June 5, can be obtained at Mr. SAMS', 1, St. James's-street, S.W., price 10s. each, up to June 4.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—TICKETS for the Grand Opening Fête and Fruit and Flower Shows, June 5 and 6, can be obtained of Messrs. ADDISON and CO., 210, Regent-street. Price 10s. and 5s. each respectively if purchased before the days.

THE NEW SOUTH KENSINGTON GARDEN.—Mr. WESTERTON, Knightsbridge, begs to announce that he is authorised to SELL CARDS of ADMISSION to the GRAND FETE on JUNE 5, price 10s. each. On the day of the Show the charge will be 2s. 6d. extra.

HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.—The Last SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT will take place on THURSDAY, June 6, at ST. JAMES'S HALL. Pianoforte—Miss Arabella Goddard. Stalls, 3s., in Balcony or Area; Tickets, 3s., 2s., and 1s.

WIENIAWSKI and RUBINSTEIN at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, June 10, on which occasion the programme will be selected from the works of Beethoven. Pianoforte—M. Nicolas Rubinstein (his first appearance at these concerts). Violin—M. Wieniawski (his first appearance at these concerts this season.) Violoncello—Signor Piatti. Vocalist—Mr. Sims Reeves. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. At Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, and Hammond's, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, No. 48, Cheapside; and at the Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mdme. Alboni and Mdlle. Titiens, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington and Mdlle. Parepa, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mdme. Lemaire, and Mdlle. Artot; Messrs. Gardoni and Giuglini, Belart and Belletti, Delle Sedie and Ciampi, Herr Formes, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Santley, and Mr Sims Reeves, the Vocal Association (200 voices), Miss Arabella Goddard, M. Ole Bull, Signor Piatti, and a full and complete Orchestra (Conductors, Messrs. Arditi, Benedict, and Lindsay Sloper), will appear at Mr. Benedict's Grand Morning Concert on MONDAY, June 24. The programme will be published on Monday, June 3. Sofa and Balcony Stalls, one guinea each; Reserved Seats, Balcony and Area, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved, 5s.; Gallery, 3s., at Mr. Benedict's, 2, Manchester-square, W.

MRS. ANDERSON'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL on MONDAY, June 17. Mdlle. Titiens and Giuglini, Mdlle. Artot, Mdlle. Parepa, Miss Lascelles, Miss Augusta Thomson, Signor Delle Sedie, and Signor Delle Aste will have the honour of appearing. The orchestra will be complete. Stalls, 21s. each. Tickets 10s. 6d., 7s., and 2s. 6d., to be obtained at Mrs. Anderson's residence, 34, Nottingham-place, W.; and at the Hall and principal Musicsellers'.

MR. CHAS. HALLE'S BEETHOVEN RECITALS.—The NEXT CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY, June 7, at ST. JAMES'S HALL. Programme:—Sonata, op. 27, Nos. 1 and 2; Sonata Pastoral, op. 28; and Sonata, op. 29, No. 1. Miss Banks will sing Two Songs. Conductor, Mr. Harold Thomas. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 7s.; Area, 3s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; and at the Hall.

MR. W. G. CUSINS' ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT, WILLIS'S ROOMS, SATURDAY NEXT, June 8, Half-past Two. Vocalists—Mdmes. Parepa, Louisa Vinning, Augusta Thomson, Lascelles, and Rieder; Messrs. Tennant, Whiffin, and Santley. Instrumentalists—Messrs. Bustau, Pratten, Steglich, Paque, Nicholson, Blagrove, Rowland, and W. G. Cusins. Conductors—Messrs. Harold Thomas, Baumer, and George Russell. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets for Three, 21s. (to be obtained only of Mr. W. G. Cusins, 53, Manchester-street, W.); Unreserved Seats, 7s.; Tickets for Three, 15s.—at the principal Music Warehouses.

MR. DEACON begs to announce THREE SEANCES of CLASSICAL INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC to take place at 16, GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W. (by the kind permission of Charles Collard, Esq.), on the Mornings of Saturday, June 8, Saturday, June 15, and Thursday, July 4, 1861, to commence at Three o'clock. In the course of the series the following eminent artistes will appear:—Violin, Herr Strauss, Mr. Carrodus, Mr. Clements, and M. Sainton; Viola, Herr Baetens; Violoncello, Signor Pezze; Pianoforte, Mr. Deacon. Tickets (numbered and reserved) for the series, One Guinea; for a single concert, Half-a-Guinea each; to be had of Mr. R. W. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street, W.; or of Mr. Deacon, 4, Duchess-street, Portland-place, W.

HERR DE BECKER'S Matinée Musicale will take place on THURSDAY, June 6, at 16, GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE (at Messrs. Collard and Collard's), under the patronage of the Duchess of Inverness, the Duchess of St. Albans, the Duchess of Roxburgh, the Countess of Bernstorff, Lady Charlotte Denison; Frances, Countess Waldegrave; the Countess of Harrington, the Countess of Yarborough, Viscountess Palmerston, Viscountess Ashbrook, Lady Theresa Lewis, Lady Maria Ponsonby, Lady Charlotte Copley, Lady Sophia Pelham, Baroness North, Baroness Meyer de Rothschild, Lady Rolle, Lady Henniker, Lady Heytesbury, Lady Egerton of Tatton, and Lady Hogg. Vocalists: Miss Augusta Thomson, Mrs. Lockey, Herr de Becker, and Mr. G. Perren. Pianoforte, Herr de Becker; Violoncello, Sig. Pezze; Violin, Herr van Heddeghem. Conductors: Mr. Henry Baumer, Herr Guenther, and Herr de Becker. Numbered Reserved Stalls, £1 1s.; Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Family Tickets, to admit Three, £1 5s.; to be obtained at all the principal Music-sellers'. For Lessons in Singing and Pianoforte apply to Herr de Becker, 5, Bloomfield-place, Pimlico.

MR. HOWARD GLOVER'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at the ST. JAMES'S HALL on WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1861, to commence at Half-past One o'Clock precisely. Vocalists—Mdme. Gassier and Mdme. Catherine Hayes; Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington and Mdlle. Parepa; Mdme. Weiss, Miss Stabbach, Miss Augusta Thomson, Mdme. Laura Baxter and Mdme. Rieder; Miss Palmer, Miss Emma Heywood, Miss T. Jefferys, the Misses Brougham, Miss Topham, Miss Nina Poole, Mdlle. Kuby (her first appearance in England), Miss Eliza Horder (pupil of Mr. Howard Glover), Miss Gerard, Mdme. Lemaire, and Mdme. Sainton-Dolby. Mr. Sims Reeves and Signor Gardoni; Signor Belletti and Herr Formes; Signor Delle Sedie, Mr. Morgan, Mr. G. Perrin, Mr. L. Thomas, Mr. C. Braham, M. Gassier, Signor Ciampi, and Mr. Weiss. Solo Pianists—Miss Arabella Goddard, Miss Alice Mangold, Miss Tynes (pupil of Dr. Wylde), Herr Nicholas Rubinstein, and Mr. Charles Hallé. Violoncello—M. Paque. Contra-Basso—Signor Gilardoni. Solo Violinists—Herr Wieniawski, Herr Molique, M. Sainton, and Herr Ole Bull. Mr. Howard Glover's new cantata, "The Old Woman of Berkeley," will be sung on this occasion (for the first time) by Mr. Weiss. Conductors—Mr. Benedict, Mr. Randegger, Mr. Cusins, Mr. H. Glover, Mr. Harold Thomas, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper. For full particulars see programme. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Area, 7s.; Balcony, 5s. and 3s.; Gallery, 2s. Tickets to be had at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Hammond's, 214, Regent-street; Leader and Cocks', 63, New Bond-street; Ollivier's, 19, Old Bond-street; Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; at the Ticket Office of St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly; and of Mr. Howard Glover, 38, Alfred-place, Bedford-square.

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S BOTANICAL MICROSCOPE will show the Animalculæ in water. Price 18s. 6d.

Compound Microscope .. .. £3 12s. 6d.
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KEYZOR and BENDON'S TWO-GUINEA BINOCULAR FIELD or OPERA GLASS sent carriage-free on receipt of Post Office order. The extraordinary power of this instrument renders it adapted to answer the combined purposes of telescope and opera-glass; it will define objects distinctly at ten miles distance; is suitable for the theatre, racecourse, sportsmen, tourists, and general outdoor observations. Only to be obtained of Keyzor and Bendon, (successors to Harris and Son), Opticians, 50, High Holborn, W.C. Illustrated price-list of optical and mathematical instruments on receipt of two stamps.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—Collections of Minerals, Rocks, Recent Shells, and Fossils, to illustrate the study of Geology, Conchology, and Mineralogy, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 guineas each, of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

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2 Gravy Spoons	10	.. 3	13	4	2 Gravy Spoons	12	.. 4	6	8
1 Soup Ladle	10	.. 3	13	4	1 Soup Ladle	11	.. 4	3	6
4 Sauce ditto	10	.. 3	16	4	4 Sauce ditto	12	.. 4	16	0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	..	1	0	0	4 Salt spoons (gilt)	..	1	2	0
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